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INFORMATION HANDBOOK

POLICY POSITIONS ON PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE BLIND AND SEVERELY VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Prepared by

Organizations of and for the Blind

May 1983

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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Each of the programs discussed in this manual is within the jurisdiction of at least two committees in the House of Representatives and two committees in the Senate. Every program comes under the jurisdiction of an authorizing committee. This is the committee with responsibility for the substantive portion of legislation. All amendments to existing law would come before these committees. Also, any new legislation is referred to the appropriate committee. In addition to the substantive provisions of legislation, these committees authorize the amount of money which may be spent on any program within their purview.

Authorization, however, does not always mean actual funding. The amount which is eventually funded for any program must be approved by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. In both the Senate and the House, the Appropriations Committee is divided into many subcommittees which make recommendations on appropriations for programs within their subject area. The Appropriations Committee has the discretion to fund at any level up to the authorized amount but may not exceed the authorization level.

The committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over the programs discussed in this manual are listed (where appropriate) at the beginning of each chapter. In addition, both the Budget and the Rules Committees frequently play an important role in the passage, amendment or funding of the programs reviewed in this Manual.

INFORMATION HANDBOOK

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Organizations of and for the Blind

April 1982

KEY CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES

	PROGRAM	AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES	APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES
Chapter II	Special Education	Subcommittee on Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor	Labor-HHS-Education
Chapter III	Vocational Rehabilitation and Independent Living	Subcommittee on Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor	Labor-HHS-Education
Chapter IV	Randolph-Sheppard Blind Vending Program	Subcommittee on Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor	Labor-HHS-Education
Chapter V	Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults	Subcommittee on Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor	Labor-HHS-Education
Chapter VI	Social Security Disability	Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs, Senate Committee on Finance Subcommittee on Social Security, House Committee on Ways and Means	Labor-HHS-Education

	PROGRAM	AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES	APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES
	(Cont'd)		
Chapter VI	Supplemental Security Income	Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs, Senate Committee on Finance	Labor-HHS-Education
		Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation, House Committee on Ways and Means	
Chapter VII	Maternal and Child Health	Subcommittee on Health, Senate Committee on Finance	Labor-HHS-Education
		Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, House Committee on Energy and Commerce	
	Medicare and Medicaid		
	Medicare	Subcommittee on Health, Senate Committee on Finance	Labor-HHS-Education
		Subcommittee on Health, House Committee on Ways and Means	
	Medicaid	Subcommittee on Health, Senate Committee on Finance	
		Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, House Committee on Energy and Commerce	

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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(All members listed below are members of the full committee; and all letters can be addressed to: U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515.)

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William (Bill) Clay, Mo.	*Ken Kramer*, Colo.
Mario Biaggi, N.Y.	*Arlen Erdahl*, Minn.
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Harold Rogers, Ky.
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(All members listed below are members of the full committee; and all letters can be addressed to: U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510.)

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Paul Laxalt, of Nevada	Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Jake Garn, of Utah	Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
Harrison Schmitt (Jack), of New Mexico	Lawton Chiles, of Florida
Thad Cochran, of Mississippi	J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
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James Abdnor, of South Dakota	Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota
Robert W. Kasten, of Wisconsin	Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
Alfonse M. D'Amato, of New York	Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Mack Mattingly, of Georgia	Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona
Warren Rudman, of New Hampshire	Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
Arlen Specter, of Pennsylvania	

U. S. SENATE

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(All members listed below are members of the full committee; and all letters can be addressed to: U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510.)

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Steven D. Symms, of Idaho	
Charles E. Grassley, of Iowa	

U. S. SENATE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

(All members listed below are members of the full committee; and all letters can be addressed to: U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510.)

(If you desire to telephone any of the members, the Capitol switchboard number is (202, 224-3121); simply ask for the member's office, and the operator will put you through.)

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Dan Quayle, of Indiana	Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island
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Gordon J. Humphrey, of New Hampshire	
Jeremiah Denton, of Alabama	
John P. East, of North Carolina	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The position papers in this handbook are submitted for the purpose of providing information for Members of Congress, Executive Branch officials, and congressional staff on the major federal programs of greatest interest and concern to blind and visually impaired Americans and the organizations that represent them.

This Executive Summary presents an abbreviated description of the programs, concerns, and positions discussed more fully in the position papers. Members of Congress, federal officers, and staff seeking additional information on these topics, as well as on other programs of interest to blind and visually impaired persons, are invited to contact the organizations endorsing the positions taken in these papers. The names of individuals to contact, their affiliations, and their telephone numbers are listed at the end of this summary.

I. Introduction. This section describes the general nature of federal human services programs and their interest to blind and visually impaired persons. It reviews the scope and nature of blindness and severe visual impairment.

II. Special Education. The Office of Special Education of the Department of Education administers a variety of programs designed to provide specially tailored learning assistance to handicapped children, including those who are blind and severely visually impaired.

Some 36,400 legally blind school-age children get educational services, braille instruction, mobility training, and sensory aids and devices through programs financed with preschool incentive grants and formula grants to states and local educational agencies, and through deaf-blind regional centers. Another program provides for training of professionals to serve the special needs of blind and other disabled children.

The Administration has sought legislation to create block grants to states for special education and to substantially reduce funding for these programs. Although these efforts were rejected by Congress in 1981, the Administration is seeking similar legislative action in 1982.

Such proposals would reduce the quality and availability of special education services to blind and severely visually impaired children and would in the long run increase the economic impact on society due to increased dependency.

Recommendation highlights:

1. Special education program funding in FY 1982 and FY 1983 should be maintained at least at the FY 1981 level.

2. Such programs should not be "blocked" nor consolidated.

3. The Education of the Handicapped Act should be extended as written.

III. Rehabilitation. The Rehabilitation Services Administration of the Department of Education administers a variety of programs to prepare disabled persons, including blind and visually impaired adults, for employment and independence.

About 500,000 such persons may benefit from vocational rehabilitation, which is funded through formula grants to states; and more than a million older blind and severely visually impaired persons could be helped with independent living programs. Other program areas include the Randolph-Sheppard blind vendor programs, special projects for severely handicapped persons, and projects with industry.

The National Institute of Handicapped Research supports new techniques, services, and equipment for blind people and those with other disabilities.

The Administration attempted to block grant the rehabilitation programs and to consolidate discretionary grants and reduce their funding. These proposals were not accepted by Congress in 1981, but the FY 1983 budget requests similar action.

If enacted, these Administration concepts would severely reduce services, and many services could be eliminated, particularly for those with the most severe handicaps, such as blind persons. As with special education cuts, the result would be increased dependency and higher economic burdens to society.

Recommendation highlights:

1. Maintain FY 1982 and FY 1983 funding at least at the FY 1982 continuing resolution level.

2. Oppose block grants and program consolidations.

3. Support agency transfer to the Department of Health and Human Services under an Office of Disability Programs--if the Department of Education is abolished.

4. Preserve case service funds at the highest level, along with state authority to establish separate agencies for the blind.

IV. Randolph-Sheppard vending program. This program, administered through the Bureau for the Blind and Visually Handicapped of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) and state agencies, has trained and established in employment thousands of blind vendors in federal facilities and has fostered thousands of jobs on other property.

Reduced appropriations for vocational rehabilitation and inflation have stultified this program. Current Administration proposals would aggravate this situation,

and the Randolph-Sheppard program could cease to exist in some states. The expected result is the same as for rehabilitation generally--increased dependence of people who could be productive citizens.

Recommendation highlights:

1. Maintain rehabilitation program funding levels.

2. Appropriate $30 million for the Randolph-Sheppard program.

3. Continue the Bureau for the Blind and Visually Handicapped at a high level in RSA.

V. Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults (HKNC). The HKNC, supported largely through federal funds, provides unique job training, development, training of professionals, and research to benefit persons who are both deaf and blind.

Funding for HKNC has eroded in the past two years, and the Center's existence is threatened by the Administration proposal to consolidate RSA discretionary grant programs at a time when the 6,000 rubella children of the 1960s and other deaf-blind youths are most in need of HKNC services.

Recommendation highlights:

1. HKNC should have increased funding in FY 1983.

2. Its survival should be assured by excluding it from any block grant and by enacting legislation giving it independent statutory authority.

VI. Income Security.

A. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). This benefit program provides monthly income to at least 100,000 blind persons who are unable to engage in "substantial gainful activity" (SGA) or employment at a prescribed earnings level.

Recent legislation both improved incentives to employment and curtailed the SSDI program. Severe limitations were placed on funding for rehabilitation services to the detriment of blind beneficiaries.

No Administration proposals for changes in SSDI are anticipated pending a report by the new National Commission on Social Security Reform, but congressional action may be forthcoming, with possible reductions in cost-of-living adjustments. Tightening of eligibility requirements and other cost-saving measures would have a serious impact on blind and severely visually impaired persons.

Recommendation highlights:

1. Positions on legislative proposals will be set forth, as will recommendations to the National Commission. In general, however, no further eligibility restrictions nor benefit reductions should be enacted.

2. As a work incentive, Congress should make SGA for blind SSDI beneficiaries completely comparable to the Social Security retirement earnings test--i.e., reduction

of the benefit by one dollar for every two dollars of earnings over the current basic SGA amount.

3. Congress in its oversight capacity should review the Social Security Administration's efforts to tighten the SSDI program administratively.

B. Supplemental Security Income (SSI). This program provides uniform income maintenance for low-income aged, blind, and disabled persons. About 78,000 legally blind persons benefit from SSI.

The SSI beneficiary rehabilitation program has been strictly curtailed. Mandatory referral of blind and disabled children for medical, social, and developmental services has been placed in the maternal and child health block grant, resulting in virtual elimination of the SSI disabled children's program. The Administration is proposing further tightening of SSI eligibility criteria which would cause further hardship for blind and disabled low-income persons.

Recommendation highlights:

1. No further restrictions on SSI eligibility or benefit levels should be enacted.

2. Benefits should be extended to blind persons in U.S. possessions.

3. The earnings disregard for blind SSI beneficiaries should be made the same as that recommended above for blind SSDI beneficiaries.

VII. Health Care

A. Medicare. Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, administered by the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services through contracts with health insurance intermediaries, provides hospital, nursing home, and home health care as well as other medical services and supplemental medical insurance to Social Security beneficiaries, including those on the SSDI rolls for 24 months. Medical treatment for serious eye conditions is covered, but basic rehabilitation services, routine eye care, and corrective lenses are not.

Recent legislation restricted cost reimbursements and increased patient deductible payments. Current Administration proposals would further tighten the Medicare program in a number of ways. These changes, on top of recent law, would create greater poverty among older blind Americans.

Recommendation highlights:

Congress should declare a moratorium on further Medicare changes pending a broad review of national health policies.

B. Medicaid. Title XIX of the Social Security Act is a health care program for low-income persons. It is funded through federal matching grants to states. This program, like Medicare, is administered on the federal level by the Health Care Financing Administration. State

programs, which provide varying levels of optional coverage beyond those under Medicare, serve blind and severely visually impaired persons as well as other qualified individuals.

Changes in law recently placed a cap on federal payments to states and reduced reimbursement rates, among other revisions. The Administration has proposed major program modifications beginning in FY 1983, including a variety of "cost-saving" measures that would reduce services and increase health care payments of low-income persons. Under another Administration proposal, the federal government would assume responsibility for Medicaid in FY 1984 in exchange for state assumption of the food stamp and aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) programs.

Recommendation highlights:

As in the Medicare program, no further changes in Medicaid should be made at this time.

C. Maternal and Child Health (MCH). Mothers, infants, preschool children, and disabled children were provided health care services under formula grants to states prior to the current fiscal year. A block grant to states, combining maternal and child health, crippled children's services, the SSI disabled children's program, and others, was enacted in 1981, with a substantially reduced authorization of appropriations. A small

discretionary grant program for special projects of national and regional significance was retained.

The Administration proposes to add the women's, infants' and children's nutrition program (WIC) to the MCH block grant and further reduce appropriations. These reductions, enacted and pending, would have an adverse impact on blind and severely visually impaired children and their parents.

Recommendation highlights:

1. The WIC program should not be included in the MCH block grant.

2. Congress should permit no further reduction in appropriations for this program.

3. A $30 million fund should be earmarked for SSI disabled children's services.

Endorsing Organizations and Contacts

Organization	Contact	Telephone
Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind	James O'Hair	(703) 548-3804
American Association of Workers for the Blind	Kathleen Megivern	(703) 548-1884
American Council of the Blind	Scott Marshall	(202) 833-1251
American Foundation for the Blind	Irvin P. Schloss	(202) 467-5996
Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped	Julie Jones	(703) 836-6060
General Council of Workshops for the Blind	William S. Thompson	(305) 586-5600
National Council of State Agencies for the Blind	Kathleen Megivern	(703) 548-1884
Randolph-Sheppard Vendors of America	Durward McDaniel	(512) 837-5977

AFFILIATED LEADERSHIP LEAGUE OF AND FOR THE BLIND OF AMERICA

Executive Offices

301 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
~~(703) 548-3804~~

85 → (202) 775-8262 John McCann Exec. Dir

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Utah Council of the Blind

Dr. R. T. McLean, New Orleans Council of the Blind

Ione B. Miller
Randolph Sheppard Vendors of America

Richard R. Johnstone, President, Minneapolis Society for the Blind

Patricia L. Price, President, Visually Impaired Secretarial Transcribers Association

LeRoy Saunders, Executive Director, Oklahoma League for the Blind

Dr. George Stocking
Blinded Veterans Association

William S. Thompson, Executive Director, Lighthouse for the Blind of the Palm Beaches

Dr. Richard Umsted
Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped

Donald H. Wedewer, Director, Florida Division of Blind Services

Executive Director
Donald E. Ebbert

May 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Offices of Senators and Congresspersons

Last year at this time, your office was supplied with a copy of a looseleaf binder entitled "Policy Positions on Programs Affecting the Blind and Severely Visually Impaired."

Enclosed is the 1983 updated material for insertion in that binder. Please discard all previous pages and place these new pages in the binder as they are currently arranged. It is our intention to keep this Information Handbook updated with changes and/or additions as necessary. For that reason, the pages have been numbered and dated in order to allow for quick and easy replacement.

If for any reason, your office is in need of an additional binder and/or sets of material, please call the office of the Affiliated Leadership League at the number listed above and we will be happy to comply with such requests.

Thank you for your kind attention to these matters.

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MERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC. 15 WEST 16th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

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TO: Regional Offices

FROM: Alan M. Dinsmore AD

DATE: May 17, 1983

SUBJECT: Legislative Action Project Manual

As promised, here is the 1983 update of the Policy Positions on Programs Affecting the Blind and Visually Impaired.

Note that we now use only one version of the manual. There were two editions of the first version. The Field copy, designed for key contacts in the field, had complete listings of the committees of jurisdiction including the membership of the committee. The Congressional copy, distributed on the Hill omitted the complete listings. In the interests of cost and simplicity, this is now the only version. It does list committees of jurisdiction in the heading to each chapter.

AMD/dml

Enclosure: (1)

cc: H. Stern
I. Schloss
W. Gallagher
S. Negrin

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I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This paper was written for several reasons. First, it is designed to inform Members of Congress, their staffs, and Executive Branch officials of the size, scope, and nature of the many federal programs and policies affecting the blind and visually impaired population. Second, it illustrates the extent to which such programs and policies aid this population in achieving self-support, maximum independence, and self-reliance. Third, it demonstrates that the effects on this population of programmatic erosions and budget reductions are comprehensive and cumulative and will result in lost independence and shrinking opportunities for blind people in America. Such an eventuality will be costly in human terms. It will also inevitably lead to increased economic burdens on our society.

During the past 45 years, a considerable body of federal legislation has been enacted in the human services area. The programs established by Congressional action range from income maintenance for individuals--administered directly by the federal government--to federal financial grants to state and local governments for a variety of purposes such as health care, treatment for handicapped children, education, employment and training services, and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

Some programs are designed for the special and unique needs of target groups relatively small in number; others cover large

segments of the population. Some impose very specific federal requirements for grantees; others provide broad program authority to states and localities, with minimum federal direction. Whatever the type of federally assisted program, it is clear that a policy has evolved over the years which recognizes a federal responsibility to meet the special needs of various population groups, including the blind and severely visually impaired.

The current Administration has become concerned with the proliferation of federally assisted human services programs and with increasing levels of federal expenditures. It has sought authority from Congress to combine several such programs into block grants which would give states and localities broader latitude in administering the programs. In 1982, the Administration proposed to cede to the states total responsibility for a substantial number of federally assisted programs, including many of specific interest to blind and severely visually impaired persons. The Administration has also sought, and in some cases has obtained, through Congressional action, substantial reductions in spending for some of these programs.

The Severely Visually Impaired Population

Blindness and severe visual impairment are conditions whose handicapping effects vary with the individual and depend on such factors as the degree of remaining useful sight, the person's ability to use residual sight effectively and efficiently in the performance of various tasks, the presence of other impairments such as loss of hearing or loss of tactual sensitivity, and age.

The principal problems resulting from blindness are loss of

mobility, inability to read print, loss of employment opportunities, and inability to perform daily living activities.

It is estimated that there are some 500,000 persons in the United States who are legally blind. About 75 percent of the legally blind population are 45 years of age and older. Estimates show that some 45,000 Americans become legally blind each year. The National Center for Health Statistics estimates that there are some 1.5 million non-institutionalized individuals in the United States who have severe visual impairments. The definition of severe visual impairment used in this estimate is inability to read ordinary newspaper print with the aid of correcting glasses.

In a 1976 survey, the Bureau of the Census estimated that some 217,000 institutionalized persons in long-term care facilities are severely visually impaired or unable to see. Most of these persons are over 65 years of age.

The leading causes of blindness in the United States--senile cataract, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, and macular degeneration--are conditions which principally affect people over 40. Blindness is sometimes also caused by cardiovascular diseases such as arteriosclerosis, hypertension, and stroke as well as other conditions which frequently accompany the aging process. In light of current scientific knowledge related to population growth, as the number of older persons in the population increases, we can expect that the number of older blind persons will increase.

This paper is not intended to be an inclusive survey of all

federal programs that affect blind and visually handicapped Americans; it covers only those programs which most directly and immediately address the problems and needs of this population. It describes existing services and benefits, lists recent changes and those currently proposed by the Administration, and identifies the impact of such changes on people who are blind or severely visually impaired. Finally, the paper sets forth policy positions in each program area. These positions are endorsed by the organizations of and for the blind, some of which are listed below with their contacts. A more detailed description of these and other organizations of and for the blind will be sent to you in the near future.

In the meantime, if you have any questions about the information in this manual, please call any of the offices listed below.

Endorsing Organizations and Contacts

Organization	Contact	Telephone
Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind		(703) 548-3804
American Association of Workers for the Blind	Kathleen Megivern	(703) 548-1884
American Council of the Blind	Scott Marshall	(202) 833-1251
American Foundation for the Blind	Irvin P. Schloss	(202) 467-5996
Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped	Kathleen Megivern	(703) 836-6060
General Council of Workshops for the Blind	William S. Thompson	(305) 586-5600

National Industries for the Blind	Roberta Sorenson	(703) 998-0770
Randolph-Sheppard Vendors of America	Durward McDaniel	(512) 837-5977

II

SPECIAL EDUCATION

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor
Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Program

Special education services are those which assist disabled children to overcome their educational handicaps. The Office of Special Education of the Department of Education is responsible for federal administration of a variety of programs to aid disabled children. These include formula grants for state-operated schools for the handicapped under Chapter I of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, formula grants to the states under the Education of the Handicapped Act, and the following discretionary grant programs under the latter Act: preschool incentive grants, deaf-blind centers and services, early childhood education grants, personnel development grants, media services and captioned films, severely handicapped projects, innovation and development, and regional resource centers, among others.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

There are 36,400 legally blind school-age children in the United States and many thousands more children with severe visual impairments who have unique needs for special education services.

Those who attend school with non-handicapped children ("mainstreaming") usually need supplementary services such as braille instruction, mobility training, and other compensatory skills development. Regular classroom teachers may need assistance from vision consultants and other specialized personnel to adapt teaching techniques for their blind students. Federal formula grants aid states to meet the costs of these specialized services. State-operated residential schools for the blind serve children with severe handicaps in addition to blindness.

Preschool incentive grants aid school districts to provide special education services to preschool children. Such services are crucial to early development of appropriate functioning in blind children, eliminating their need to "catch up" with their nondisabled classmates.

State special education programs are also assisted by special purpose grants under the Education of the Handicapped Act for teacher training, severely handicapped projects, and regional resource centers. All of these programs enhance educational opportunities for blind children and make it possible to meet the unique educational needs of this group of severely handicapped children by providing services and teacher training that cannot adequately, efficiently, or cost-effectively be provided on the state or local level without federal financial assistance.

One special-purpose discretionary grant program provides funding for deaf-blind regional centers. The rubella epidemic of the 1960s resulted in the deaf-blindness of at least 6,000 babies, many of whom, along with children deaf-blind from other

causes, have received educational services through these centers.

Recent Budget and Legislative Changes and Their Impact

In 1981, the Administration proposed placing all education funds into two block grants. The proposed "Local Education Block Grant," which would have included P.L. 94-142 state grants, preschool incentive grants, and all of the other education of the handicapped special-purpose funds into one block grant, was defeated in Congress.

Although the FY 1982 continuing appropriations resolution provided slightly increased funding for special education over the FY 1981 level, inflation and erosion in the financial position of many states caused cutbacks in these services. The Continuing Appropriations Resolution for FY 1983 provided some small improvement, with approximately a 5% increase, but even this increase could not keep pace with the growing need and shrinking funds.

Current Administration Proposals

The Administration's FY1984 Budget Request would actually increase the amount of money appropriated for the State Grants portion of the program. However, this increase comes at the expense of several of the discretionary programs.

Funding for State Grants would increase from the 1983 level of $970,000 to $998,180. Programs such as Deaf-Blind Centers and Early Childhood Education would be cut by $5 million each while Personnel Development would be slashed by $16 million.

These proposals would appear to be yet another tactic by the Administration to "turn-back" these programs to the states by increasing the money which goes directly to the states while cutting the special programs which are administered at the Federal level.

Impact

The impact of proposed cuts in the discretionary programs would be extremely negative as explained in a recent document from the House Subcommittee on Select Education:

> The early childhood projects, proven to be one of the most successful and cost-effective discretionary programs, would be cut by $5 million under the President's FY 84 Budget. Research has shown consistently that this type of early intervention reduces the number of children needing special education and prevents the development of secondary handicaps which would necessitate other costly remedial services in later years. The proposed reduction in funding for this program would mean a dramatic drop in the number of children served.

On the issue of cuts in Personnel Development, the Subcommittee had this to say: "Since quality education programs for handicapped children are dependent on the availability of qualified

personnel and there is an expected shortage of special education teachers approaching, adequate funding of this program is especially critical."

Recommendations

If blind and severely visually handicapped children are to become independent and productive members of society, they must be afforded educational services that remove the handicaps to their development. Massive reductions in federal programs will not, in the long run, save the nation money. On the contrary, they will impose heavier economic burdens in the future. Therefore, we recommend that:

1. Special Education programs in FY 1984 be funded at the levels recommended by the House Committee on Education and Labor, namely, 8.9% higher than FY 1983 levels for the State Grants program and 5.4% higher for the discretionary programs. The 8.9% increase in state grants reflects the 3.5% increase necessary to bring funding up to the 1981 Reconciliation level and a 5.4% increase to account for inflation.

2. The State Grants program should not have a funding increase at the expense of the discretionary programs.

3. Those discretionary programs set to expire on September 30, 1983 should be automatically extended for one year to allow Congress time to hold hearings and consider carefully the best way to extend and improve these programs.

Regulations Implementing P.L. 94-142

On August 4, 1982, the Reagan Administration issued proposed changes in the regulations governing Public Law 94-142. These proposals would have seriously restricted the rights of handicapped children and their parents. The Department of Education scheduled public hearings around the country and provided a 90-day comment period on the proposals. The outpouring of opposition and concern was so overwhelming that on September 29, 1982, Secretary of Education Terrel Bell announced that he was withdrawing the six most controversial provisions. A revised version of the regulations was promised sometime in the Spring or early Summer of 1983.

Recommendations

We are opposed to any changes in the regulations governing P.L. 94-142 which would remove or alter the guarantees currently in place. Specifically we would oppose any effort to restrict parental rights and involvement in the education of the handicapped child by eliminating the current requirement of parental consent for pre-placement evaluation and initial placement, or by altering the parent's right to participate at an IEP meeting. In addition, we believe that the due process protections which exist in current regulations are vital and must be preserved. We are opposed to any change which would further limit the obligation of an educational agency to provide "related services" such as medical and counseling services. P.L. 94-142 was landmark legislation and we oppose regressive changes which would attempt to un-do the hard won progress we have made.

III

REHABILITATION

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor
Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Program

Vocational rehabilitation services are designed to enable handicapped persons to engage in productive employment. The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) in the Department of Education administers several rehabilitation programs for disabled people including those who are blind and visually impaired.

These programs include: (1) an 80%/20% formula matching grant to states for basic vocational rehabilitation services, including counseling, evaluation, medical services and training; (2) discretionary grants for independent living centers, special projects for the severely handicapped or underserved populations, projects with industry, personnel training, client assistance projects, comprehensive rehabilitation centers, facilities improvement and technical assistance.*

In FY 1982, over 226,000 disabled people were rehabilitated and

* Funding for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults and the Randolph-Sheppard Blind Vending Program is provided through RSA. These two programs are discussed in separate sections of this handbook. Blind and Visually impaired people are also served through funding from the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) beneficiary rehabilitation programs, discussed in another section of this handbook.

over 956,000 individuals received rehabilitation services. Over 50% of the number of individuals in both of these service categories were severely handicapped.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED

The working age population of disabled persons is the primary service target of the vocational rehabilitation program. The types of rehabilitation services provided to blind and visually impaired persons include training for employment and vital services such as orientation and mobility instruction. These services are provided to blind and visually impaired persons through separate state agencies for the blind or through general state vocational rehabilitation agencies. Since the late 1930's, a separate identifiable operating unit within RSA has provided technical assistance and specialized expertise to the states relative to the unique rehabilitation needs of blind and visually impaired persons. In a study of services to the blind commissioned by RSA and cited in its annual report for FY 1981, the JWK International Corp. found that combined state agencies serving both the blind and other disabled groups were no more cost effective than separate state agencies for the blind, and that blind clients were best served in specialized case loads.

Independent living services are intended to enable severely handicapped people who do not have vocational goals to maximize their potential to live independently within their families and communities. Currently, community based Independent Living Centers, authorized by Title VII-B of the Rehabilitation Act, aid disabled persons to lead self-sufficient, independent lives by

providing peer counseling and training in daily living and personal management skills. Section VII-C of the Rehabilitation Act authorizes special independent living services for older blind people. Funding for Part VII-C is tied to funding for Part VII-A, grants to states for comprehensive independent living services for which funds have never been appropriated.

Projects With Industry are cooperative agreements between government, employers, unions and trade associations to provide job training, workplace modifications and employment to blind and other disabled persons.

Special projects for the severely handicapped provide innovative approaches to rehabilitating persons with special needs. Many of these special projects benefit blind and visually impaired persons.

The National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) supports applied research and demonstration projects to improve rehabilitation techniques and services and assists in the design and production of aids and devices for disabled persons. Blindness and visual impairment are two of the disabilities investigated at rehabilitation research and training centers and at rehabilitation engineering centers, both of which receive grants from NIHR. Blind persons and the organizations which represent them play an important part in the work of these centers. Projects abroad and international exchange of experts are also supported through NIHR.

Client assistance programs (CAP) also benefit blind and visually impaired people by providing counseling and ombudsman

assistance in connection with an individual's rehabilitation program.

The National Council on the Handicapped, also authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, brings the collective advice of disabled people and the private sector about the needs of the handicapped to the federal programs which serve them.

Recent Budget and Legislative Proposals

In March 1981, the Administration proposed to include rehabilitation services in a consolidated Social Services Block Grant with ten other programs at a funding level of 25% below the FY 1981 funding levels for the ten categorical programs. Congress did not include vocational rehabilitation in the Social Services Block Grant for FY 1982.

In 1982, the Administration again proposed to include vocational rehabilitation services in a $47 billion block grant of 43 programs to be turned back to the states. This so-called "New Federalism" initiative for FY 1983 was again rejected by the Congress. The Administration's proposal to cut vocational rehabilitation funding by almost 30% for FY 1983 was also rejected by the Congress.

Current Budget/Legislative Proposals

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 must be reauthorized this session.

For FY 1984, the Administration has again proposed to consolidate 34 programs into four block grants. Vocational rehabilitation services would be placed into an $11 billion block grant with 22 other programs. States would have the option to take over one or more of the 22 programs during a five year transition period or may continue to elect to receive categorical funding under the existing program authority. When a state assumes administration of one of the block programs, it may choose to use the funding for the purposes of the federal program or may decide to divert up to 20% of the funding to another program within the block. This 20% "wild card" increases to 40% the second year, and goes up by an additional 20% each year thereafter until FY 1988, at which time state will have full discretionary control over 100% of the federal funding for the 22 programs.

In addition to this newest block grant proposal, the Administration has proposed sweeping changes to the Rehabilitation Act itself. The proposed legislation will eliminate most requirements for states to provide information regarding the operation of the rehabilitation program to RSA, thereby eliminating most federal oversight of the administration of the program. By FY 1985, up to one-third of the state grant funding will be allocated on the basis of the state's success in placing severely disabled people in remunerative employment lasting 120 days.

States will receive less state grant money for people who are placed at less than the minimum wage (except that sheltered employment will be reimbursed at the higher level) and even less for people rehabilitated to be homemakers. States will not be required to file detailed state plans as a condition to receiving federal funds.

Discretionary programs currently authorized by the Rehabilitation Act would also be changed. No discretionary grant program would have a separate authorization. Independent living services are not reauthorized.

Finally, the Administration has also announced a reduction in force of approximately 31 positions within RSA to occur by the end of this fiscal year.

Reorganization plans have been considered by top management of RSA and the Department of Education which could jeopardize the number of staff devoted to program services as well as the role of the Division of the Blind and Visually Handicapped with respect to rehabilitation of blind and visually impaired persons.

Representative Austin Murphy has proposed a reauthorization plan, HR 2461 which increases the authorization levels over 5 years for the state grants program until it reaches the level in real dollars at which it was funded in 1979.

Impact

Some anticipated effects of the Administration's Block Grant proposal include:

-- States may choose not to fund rehabilitation services under a block grant approach or may decide to divert a portion of

the federal funding earmarked for rehabilitation to other programs within the same block grant.

-- Program eligibility requirements may vary from state to state particularly after FY 1988 when the VR program will be administered entirely on the state level.

-- The present requirement of state matching funds will probably be eliminated with the likely result that fewer dollars would be spent on disabled people.

-- The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the level of funding for vocational rehabilitation services in FY 1984 actually represents a funding cut of approximately 4.9% in real dollars after adjusting for inflation. Fewer dollars mean fewer services. Not only will fewer severely disabled people be served, but competition for services will be fostered upon low incidence disability groups. Blind people could lose out entirely. Additionally, funds may be eliminated for such items as medical rehabilitation, low vision aids, technological devices, tuition payments and reading assistance, thus diluting the value of any remaining vocational rehabilitation services to blind people.

Anticipated effects of the Administration's reauthorization proposal include:

-- States will choose the "easiest" of severely disabled people to rehabilitate and will push clients into jobs which require little training or equipment, but which, in the long run, may return less money to the economy.

-- It will become impossible to measure the success of the

rehabilitation program since the federal government will not be required to gather accurate statistics on state programs.

Anticipated reductions in force and/or reorganization of RSA could adversely affect services even if the Administration's block grant turn-back to the states is not adopted.

Recommendations

The value of vocational rehabilitation services has been well documented. As was reported in RSA's annual report for FY 1981, the benefit/cost ratio of lifetime earnings to each dollar spent for rehabilitation services was approximately 10 to 1. This does not begin to take into account the value in human terms of assisting blind and handicapped people to become independent, contributing members of society. The vocational rehabilitation program works, and works well. The highly speculative claims about money to be saved by budget cuts, block grants and program transfers are far outweighed by the demonstrated benefits of this program as it is now structured.

Therefore, we recommend:

(1) Congress should reauthorize and fund programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended at levels listed under the heading "Reauthorization and Appropriation Recommendations for FY 1984" in the table below;

(2) Congress should ensure that neither the Rehabilitation Formula Grant Program nor the Discretionary Grant Program administered by RSA should be consolidated or blocked;

(3) Congress should reject the Administration's proposal for major changes in the manner in which the Rehabilitation Act

is administered and should continue to require strong federal oversight of rehabilitation programs;

(4) Independent living services under Section VII-A and independent living services under Section VII-C of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 should be reauthorized and funded as recommended below.

(5) Any legislation reauthorizing the vocational rehabilitation program should continue state authority to establish, operate and maintain separate state agencies to serve the blind;

(6) Congress should reject any reductions in force within RSA which adversely affect program services and should preserve the identifiability of the Division of the Blind and Visually Handicappped as the primary unit within RSA responsible for the administration of rehabilitation services to the blind and visually impaired, including administration of the Randolph-Sheppard Blind Vending Program; and

(7) Congress should reaffirm a high federal priority for funding of vocational rehabilitation and handicapped research and should fund direct case services at the highest level practicable.

	FY 1981 FINAL APPROPRIATION	FY 1982 FINAL APPROPRIATION	FY 1983 FINAL APPROPRIATION P.L. 97-377	PRESIDENT'S 1984 BUDGET	REAUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDATION FOR FY 1984
Basic State Grants	854,259,000	882,040,000	943,900,000	943,900,000	1,037,800,000
Service Projects	29,860,000	23,894,000	26,094,000*	26,094,000	39,351,000
Independent Living Services	18,000,000	17,280,000	17,280,000	17,280,000	45,000,000**
Training	21,675,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	25,500,000
NIHR	29,750,000	28,560,000	30,060,000	30,060,000	37,000,000
National Council on the Handicapped	205,000	197,000	193,000	193,000	193,000
TOTAL	956,549,000	952,171,000	1,054,156,000	1,036,727,000	1,184,844,000

*This does not include the 1983 Supplemental Appropriation of $5,000,000 for Projects With Industry

**This amount would be divided as follows: $25,000,000 for independent living services (Title VII-A of the Rehabilitation Act); $18,000,000 for Independent Living Centers (title VII-B), the only part of the independent living program currently funded; and $2,000,000 for independent living services for older blind adults.

IV

RANDOLPH-SHEPPARD BLIND VENDING PROGRAM

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor
Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Program

The Randolph-Sheppard Blind Vending Facility Act, first enacted in 1936, has provided employment opportunities for thousands of blind persons on federal and other property. The program trains blind persons to operate cafeterias, snack bars and other vending facilities, and provides equipment and supervision for the blind people who operate these vending facilities. It is administered at the Federal level by the Rehabilitation Services Administration through its Division of Blind and Visually Handicapped. Although the Rehabilitation Act authorizes it, a separate appropriation for this program has never been authorized. Rather, financing is derived from federal and state vocational rehabilitation funds, from a portion of the income of each vending facility, and from income from vending machines on federal property.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

The Randolph-Sheppard Act was a pioneer effort on a national scale to provide significant employment opportunities for blind people. The 1974 amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard Act envisioned doubling the number of blind vending facilities in five

years. This goal has not been reached. In fact, the number of blind vending facilities has remained about the same as in 1974. This can be blamed on many factors, including the limited number of vending facility locations on federal property; resistance on the part of government agencies to allowing Randolph-Sheppard vending facilities; the lack of funding for the establishment of new facilities and training of vending facility operators. Many states have enacted "little Randolph-Sheppard" laws which have provided vending employment in state and local government buildings as well as in the private sector. Blind vendors' earnings enable them to become skilled, independent, tax paying citizens.

Recent Budget and Legislative Changes and Their Impact

Constraints on appropriations and the rising costs of rehabilitating disabled persons have resulted in reductions in vocational rehabilitation services, including training for blind persons who wish to participate in the program, upgrading existing facilities and establishing new vending locations.

The Surface Transportation Act of 1982, P.L. 97-424 created a priority for state Randolph-Sheppard licensing agencies to operate vending machines located in rest areas along the federal interstate highway system. This legislation may provide new employment opportunities for blind and visually impaired people and additional revenue for the operation of the program if state licensing agencies have the funds needed to initially equip these vending locations.

Current Administration Proposals

As indicated in the section on rehabilitation, the Administration has proposed turning rehabilitation programs back to the states by 1988.

Impact

The impact of budget reductions will be severe in the Randolph-Sheppard program. Any reduction in funding is likely to be reflected in reduction in the number of potential blind vendors trained and placed in employment. CBO has estimated that level funding for vocational rehabilitation services in 1984 actually results in a 4.9% reduction in real dollars. Further, if the vocational rehabilitation programs are turned back to the states, there is no assurance that states would continue their Randolph-Sheppard programs; blind vendors could be eliminated from employment on government property in some states. In the current economy alterntive employment may not be possible and many who have led productive lives as taxpayers could be forced onto public assistance rolls.

Recommendations

We have set forth several recommendations to the Congress in the section on rehabilitation. These apply with equal force to the Randolph-Sheppard program. In light of the need to expand the number of vending facilities in the program and the relatively limited number of possible locations for vending facilities on federal property, an appropriation of $30 million for FY 1984 is needed to ensure that the Randolph-Sheppard program will reach its potential.

V

HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER FOR DEAF-BLIND YOUTHS AND ADULTS

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor
Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Program

The Helen Keller National Center (HKNC) is an essential national resource which provides intensive, specialized services that are unequalled in the nation to persons with the most severe of disabilities -- deaf-blindness.

Authorized by law in 1968 and implemented in 1969 by contract between the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Industrial Home for the Blind of Brooklyn, New York, the Center was constructed with federal funds (approximately $7.5 million). Its operation continues to be supported largely by an annual federal appropriation (approximately 87 percent of its budget). HKNC, directly and through its nine service regions located throughout the country, has provided testing, rehabilitation, and job training to hundreds of deaf-blind young people and adults. During a recent one-year period (1980), 693 clients received services through the HKNC network; of this number, 130 were served at the primary facility.

Services to Deaf-Blind Persons

Clients of the Helen Keller National Center must have both severe vision and severe hearing loss.

Because of the profound severity of deaf-blindness, services must be concentrated and individually tailored in order to be effective. This complex service delivery system has been made effective at the Center because of its special construction features, trained staff, and ability to work with comparatively large numbers of deaf-blind youths and adults. Without the unique and expert professional support of the Center, training and rehabilitation provided by state facilities or other organizations would be time-consuming, more expensive, and less effective.

The Helen Keller National Center is a unique national resource, meeting the training, development, and job placement needs of deaf-blind youths and adults. During the mid-1960s, the nationwide rubella epidemic resulted in deaf-blindness at birth of at least 6,000 babies. They are now reaching maturity and are in urgent need of comprehensive services to prepare them for employment and self-sufficiency. Unless the nation is prepared to face the great economic burden these young people will impose without expert care and guidance, the special capabilities and expertise of the Helen Keller National Center must be preserved and expanded. Reductions in funding work against this essential purpose.

Recent Budget and Legislative Changes and Their Impact

Statutory authority for the Helen Keller National Center is in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In 1978, the Act was amended to require that, to the maximum extent feasible, funding for HKNC would be sought from sources other than the federal government.

HKNC does not receive appropriated funds under its own budget "line item"; rather, it is subject to the vagaries of funding for the RSA "service projects" account which includes a variety of discretionary grant programs. Under the FY 1983 continuing appropriations resolution, the amount available for service projects was reduced by about $6 million. The Helen Keller National Center would suffer a share of that reduction.

The President's FY 1984 budget recommends no increase for the service projects category.

Recommendations

We recommend that:

1. Congress appropriate at least $4 million for the Helen Keller National Center for FY 1984.

2. Congress enact legislation with language such as that contained in H.R. 2461 to create independent statutory authority for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. (See the section in this manual on Rehabilitation.)

VI

INCOME SECURITY

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES FOR SSDI PROGRAM:

Subcommittee on Social Security, House Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs, Senate Committee on Finance

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE FOR SSI PROGRAM:

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation, House Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs, Senate Committee on Finance

There are two nationally administered programs of income security. Both are of critical importance to blind persons and those with severe visual impairments.

The Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program--Title II of the Social Security Act--administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA), is available to persons who have worked in jobs covered by Social Security. The law provides retirement, survivors, and disability benefits, financed through payroll taxes.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the aged, blind, and disabled, also administered by SSA, is a benefit program financed from general revenues. It is available without regard to prior work records, to aged, blind and disabled persons who have very limited resources and income.

Federally supported health programs are available to beneficiaries under both OASDI and SSI. These programs are discussed

in the section entitled "Health Care."

Because so many blind and visually impaired people are elderly, it is likely that 75 percent of this population are beneficiaries of income security programs under the Social Security Act.

Income maintenance programs over the years have become increasingly complex and detailed. For the sake of brevity and clarity in the body of this paper, details of the Social Security law and its administration are not set forth here. Representatives of organizations of and for the blind are available to discuss these programs in greater depth.

A. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

Program

The SSDI benefit program covers wage earners who are unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment which is expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. It also covers disabled widows and widowers of insured individuals 50 years of age or older, and dependent adult disabled children, whose disability developed before age 22. The disabled child's benefit is based on the wage record of a retired, deceased, or disabled parent who is insured for Social Security.

The disability insurance program provides monthly benefits to persons who meet strict eligibility requirements. If disabled

beneficiaries earn income they may be found able to engage in substantial gainful activity and thus no longer disabled. However, individuals are given up to 9 months for a trial work period to establish whether they are able to return to work.

Benefits to the Blind and Visually Impaired

According to the Social Security Administration, about 99,000 legally blind persons under age 65 are SSDI beneficiaries. And, since more than half of the legally blind population and two-thirds of the severely visually impaired population are 65 or older, it is probable that virtually all of this age group are either beneficiaries of the old-age and survivors insurance program or of the supplemental security income (SSI) program.

The SSDI law contains special provisions for legally blind persons which take into account the severity of this disability. For example, the limitation on earnings in establishing SGA for blind persons is the same as the earnings limitation for age 65 retirees ($550 monthly in 1983), compared with $300 for disabled persons who are not blind. A legally blind person may qualify for SSDI benefits if he is fully insured for Social Security purposes, while other disabled persons must not only be fully insured, but also must establish a current connection with the work place by having worked not less than 20 out of 40 quarters preceding the onset of disability. (If disabled before age 31, a lesser number of quarters is required.) Bills have been introduced in the 98th Congress to eliminate the "current connection" requirement.

Recent Legislative Changes and Their Impact

Major modifications to the SSDI program were instituted by Congress under the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

While the 1980 Amendments added provisions designed to create incentives for SSDI beneficiaries to seek gainful employment and leave the benefit rolls, this law also added two regressive provisions: (1) a change in how the number of dropout years are determined for the disabled in computing benefits which may result in a lesser benefit than would have otherwise been payable; and (2) a ceiling on family benefits of disabled workers to reduce the replacement rate of earnings being paid to some beneficiaries. In some cases benefits were greater than average earnings.

The budget reconciliation act imposed a disability offset to permit reduction of SSDI benefits so that the sum of all disability benefits paid under federal, state, and local programs, with certain exceptions, will not exceed 80 percent of "average current earnings" or in some cases the total family Social Security benefits of the disabled worker. The Act also provides that the cost of vocational rehabilitation services provided by states to SSDI beneficiaries will be reimbursed for only those persons who successfully engage in work at or above the SGA level for nine continuous months, and provided the rehabilitation services contributed to the person's ability to return to work. The effect of the latter provisions will be to reduce the incentive for state rehabilitation agencies to serve Social Security reci-

pients who are by definition severely handicapped. Other changes to Title II of the Social Security Act which became law in 1981 reduce or eliminate benefits for some persons.

PL 97-455 The Continuing Disability Amendments of 1982 modified some of the actions SSA was taking in continuing disability investigations (CDIS). These amendments require SSA to slow down the rate of reviews taking place and to provide any individual who is found no longer disabled an opportunity for a face-to-face reconsideration with an opportunity for an evidentiary hearing. Also, any individual found no longer disabled can request continuation of benefits through the hearing by an Administrative Law Judge if the finding is appealed. PL 97-455 made the special requirements applicable only for determinations prepared before Oct. 1, 1983.

The Social Security Rescue Bill

Social Security was "on hold" in 1982 awaiting the report by the National Commission on Social Security Reform (NCSSR).

NCSSR submitted its recommendations for financing the Social Security programs (OASI) on January 15, 1983. On March 25 Congress passed and sent to the President a Social Security rescue bill.

The bill will raise some $165 billion over the next 10 years to buttress the Old Age and Survivors program. This will be accomplished by a speed up of scheduled tax increases, deferral of cost of living increases from July 1 to next January, and a new tax on the Social Security benefits of recipients in higher income brackets.

Certain provisions in this bill specifically affect disabled people.

These are:

- An increase in Supplemental Security Income standard payment amounts by $20 a month ($30 for a couple) in July.

- Starting in 1985, each year's cost-of-living increase will be based on the previous year's increase in wages or prices, whichever is less. This provision goes into effect whenever the trust funds fall below specified levels.

- The benefit rate for disabled individuals aged 50-59 will increase from 50% to 71% of the primary benefit amount.

- A divorced aged spouse will be permitted to receive benefits when the husband or wife is eligible to receive benefits (whether or not they are actually paid to the husband or wife). Also, benefits will continue upon the remarriage of disabled widow(ers) and divorced widow(ers).

Recommendations

We recommend that:

1. Changes should be made in the law to provide work incentives for the disabled. The earnings limit for retention of benefits should be the same as used in the age 65 retirement provisions--that is, for purposes of SGA, benefits should be reduced by one dollar for every two dollars earned over the current basic SGA amount.

2. No changes should be made in the insured status criterion for eligibility for those who are blind.

3. The current Social Security appeals procedure should not be curtailed, but should be enhanced by making the provisions of PL 97-455 permanent. Legislation is pending to accomplish this.

B. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

Program

The SSI program, enacted in 1972, established for low-income persons a national income security program which is more positive, less demeaning, and generally more liberal than the several federal-state public assistance programs it supplanted. Under the old programs, there was considerable variation not only in payments to recipients from state to state but in the benefit amounts paid to the three categories of recipients within the state.

For SSI purposes, individuals must be aged, blind, or disabled and meet strict resources and income tests. Individuals under age 65 (from birth to age 65) who are blind or disabled may receive SSI payments. Individuals who are not blind but who are visually impaired may be eligible on the basis of disability. The same definition of disability is applicable to applicants for SSI except that one who is "blind" as defined in the law is automatically eligible, provided all other eligibility criteria are met. Others continue to be eligible based on State criteria if they were brought into the SSI program by being "grandfathered" in when SSI was implemented. The SSI disabled may have a trial work period but if earnings exceed eligibility payment standards, this would cause the person to become ineligible, rather than the more liberal SGA earnings level under SSDI.

Benefits to the Blind and Visually Impaired

The Social Security Administration's figures show that 78,000 legally blind persons of all ages are on the SSI blind rolls. The monthly SSI payment standard, effective January 1983, is $284.30 for an individual and $426.40 for a couple. Also, some states supplement the SSI payments either by choice or because they are required to maintain a higher payment rate for those brought into the Federal rolls from the State's rolls.

Recent Legislative Changes and Their Impact

As in the SSDI program, substantial changes were made in the SSI program by the Disability Amendments of 1980 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Among the changes: cash may not be paid in lieu of food stamps to SSI recipients except in three "grandfather" states, and state agencies may be reimbursed for rehabilitation services only after the SSI beneficiary completes a 9-month trial work period.

Mandatory referral of disabled or blind children under age 16 for medical, developmental, and social services was eliminated, and reimbursement authority for such services to SSI recipients was deleted. The children's program was folded into the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. Also, other changes were made such as:

1. Prorating the first month's SSI benefit from the date of application or date of eligibility (in the case of aged persons).

2. Rounding the SSI payment amounts to the next lower dollar.

3. Phasing out "hold harmless" payments over the next 3

years.

Hold harmless is a provision in law whereby the Federal government insures that a State will not suffer a cost for payments they must make under mandatory supplementation of SSI. States are required to supplement the Federal SSI payments for those individuals who were on State rolls before transfer to the SSI program and were receiving a higher benefit (than SSI) payment from the State in December 1973.

Impact

As we discussed in the subsection on the Social Security disability program, cutbacks in benefits and tightening of eligibility inevitably will hurt blind and severely visually impaired people. The detrimental effects are magnified under the SSI program which provides income security to persons who are the most needy. Benefit reductions and termination from the benefit rolls have broader ramifications since Medicaid eligibility may also be eliminated.

Recommendations

We urge the Congress to reject any proposal to further tighten the SSI program. Recipients of and applicants for SSI benefits are among the neediest and most vulnerable in our society. Further restrictions would hurt those who must have financial assistance for basic needs.

Beyond this, we recommend that SSI benefits be extended to blind persons in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

VII

HEALTH CARE

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES FOR MEDICARE PROGRAM:

Subcommittee on Health, House Committee on Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Health, Senate Committee on Finance

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES FOR MEDICAID PROGRAM:

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, House Committee on Energy and Commerce
Subcommittee on Health, Senate Committee on Finance

Blind and severely visually impaired Americans depend on several federally supported health care programs. Among these are the following programs under the Social Security Act: Medicare (Title XVIII), Medicaid (Title XIX), and Maternal and Child Health (Title V). Community health centers, occupational health and preventive health services, and biomedical research are also important to blind people.

A. MEDICARE

Program

Under Medicare, persons who are 65 years of age and older and entitled to receive Social Security cash benefits are eligible for a variety of health services. Also eligible are SSDI recipients who have been on the rolls for 24 months. Covered services include hospitalization, nursing home care, home health services, surgical and medical services, various ancillary health services, and prosthetic aids and appliances and other special devices. Many of the services can be provided on an inpatient,

outpatient, physician's office, or home health basis under a variety of conditions and restrictions.

Part A of the Medicare program covers: hospitalization, drugs and other services while in a hospital under Medicare; nursing facility; and certain home health care. Medicare coverage is limited to specific numbers of days while in hospitals, skilled nursing facilities and home health care. There are also deductibles and co-insurance amounts which the patient must pay for various services.

For supplementary medical insurance (Part B) benefits (the part of Medicare which functions like major medical private health insurance, for physicians services), the Social Security beneficiary pays a monthly premium which is deducted from benefit checks. Patients may be reimbursed for up to 80 percent of authorized expenses, after a deductible, for supplementary medical insurance benefits. This does not include prescription drugs outside a hospital or a skilled nursing facility while the individual is on Medicare.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

Eye surgery and clear-cut medical treatment for serious eye conditions as well as cataract lenses and ptosis rods (for weak eyelid muscles) are covered under Medicare, but low vision services are not covered, including prescribed low vision lenses, routine eye care, and eyeglasses to correct special or ordinary vision problems. Also not covered are orientation and mobility services, rehabilitation teaching services, and other services designed to restore a patient to maximum functional independence

after loss of sight. Basic rehabilitation services, such as physical therapy or speech therapy, are covered for other disabling conditions. For example, a stroke victim who loses use of limbs and has slurred speech is covered for the services of a physical therapist and a speech therapist. But, if he is blinded by a stroke, the patient is not entitled to therapeutic services which would enable independent functioning without sight.

Recent Budget and Legislative Changes and Their Impact

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 made a number of changes in the Medicare, Medicaid, and Maternal and Child Health programs. Most of the changes were designed to reduce federal expenditures and thus will increase costs to covered individuals, states, or providers.

However, the Act established coverage for Hospice care and also eliminated the 3 day stay in the hospital (in most cases) as an eligibility factor for entrance to a skilled nursing facility. The Act requires Federal employees to pay a percentage of salary for Medicare coverage and thereby brings a large group of individuals under Medicare. It also temporarily holds the Part B premium at a constant percentage of cost. A number of other changes were made in how payments are made and the amounts for institutional services.

Current Administration Proposals Relating to Medicare

Chief among the current proposals is a call for the establishment of Medicare catastrophic hospital cost protection. The President's FY 1984 budget statement contends that:

> In most cases the present cost sharing structure provides no deterrent to avoid unnecessary use of hospital services once a patient is admitted and pays the deductible. Severely ill patients however, face a potentially unlimited financial burden.

The most rapidly growing sector of the blind and visually impaired population is comprised of those who are age 65 and over. Just as with all others who are eligible for Medicare, these persons seldom have a condition which requires hospitalization for more than 60 days, the threshold for the so-called catastrophic protection. The bulk of the population has short stays. Thus the "protection" would offer this group very little benefit while the price for such catastrophic coverage would be far higher deductibles and co-insurance. We believe this proposal would cause far more hardship than it would ease.

B. Medicaid

Program

Medicaid is a federal-state matching fund program providing health care services to recipients of SSI, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and other welfare programs. In some states, Medicaid also provides health care services to persons who are not receiving cash assistance payments but who have low enough incomes to be called medically indigent. Also, in some of these states the level of income at which a person becomes "medically indigent" can be determined by considering high medical costs in order to arrive at the eligibility income level. A Social Security beneficiary may be entitled to both Medicare and Medicaid and may select nonduplicative benefits more advantageous under either program.

Under Medicaid, the federal government gives a state meeting certain state plan requirements between 50 and 78 percent of the cost of providing health care services to its eligible residents. At the federal level, the program is administered by the Health Care Financing Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. At the state level, the program is administered by state or local welfare or social services agencies.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

The Medicaid program varies from state to state; it may include services in intermediate care facilities, low vision services, and provision of out-patient prescription drugs. Medicaid patients may buy into Medicare and receive Medicare

benefits with Medicaid covering only the services not covered by Medicare.

In determining Medicaid eligibility, those (36) states where SSI administers the Supplemental Program, Medicaid eligibility is the same as SSI; other states may establish stricter standards if they wish.

Recent Budget and Legislative Changes and Their Impact

Medicaid changes in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 included graduated reductions in federal reimbursement to states and elimination of federal matching funds for certain inpatient laboratory tests. However, the same law gave states additional flexibility to cover services to medically needy persons and students; to provide home and community-based services where the alternative is long term, institutional care; and to include prepaid health maintenance organizations in the program.

Of special significance to blind and visually impaired nursing home residents is the recent Health Care Financing Administration policy statement which informs states that, provided they pass a law of "general applicability", they may require the adult children of Medicaid nursing home residents to pay a portion of the cost of their parents' care.

The children of most nursing home residents are themselves approaching retirement age, a time of reduction of income. We are opposed to this proposal and recommend full public discussion before final action is taken.

Another proposal from the Administration would be the re-

quirement that States set co-payments for Medicaid recipients obtaining medical services. Nursing home patients would be exempted. The states can now set co-payments if they wish but the proposal would mandate co-payments of $1 - $1.50 per physician visit and $1 - $2.00 for each day in the hospital. This proposal is based on the erroneous theory that patients "overuse" medical services and stay in hospitals longer than necessary by their own choice. We believe that most patients have no desire to abuse Medicaid benefits and have no say whatsoever in decisions such as the length of hospital stays.

Impact

Although it is difficult to measure with certainty the impact these funding and program changes will have on blind and severely visually impaired Americans, it is clear that reduced federal support will not be supplemented by the states which have their own budgetary problems. As a result older blind persons on fixed incomes and low and middle income beneficiaries of the Medicaid and Maternal and Child Health programs will find their resources stretched to the breaking point. If even modest inflation levels continue, the problem will be compounded. Further, funding reductions, increased costs, and cuts in service cannot be viewed in a vacuum. The same elderly and disabled population served through these health care programs are often in need of services provided through other federally assisted programs (many of which are described in this paper), and those programs are also being reduced.

Recommendations

Although we recognize the seriousness of steadily increasing federal health care expenditures, we believe that the Congress and the Administration should be aware that these increases are not due solely to escalating inflation in medical care, drugs, and other health services; they also reflect the fact of an increasing population of older persons and the increasing longevity of our disabled and elderly citizens. In one way, these costs are the price of our success in maintaining the health of a population that for too long had inadequate or nonexistent care. In any event, there are profound social and economic issues to address that simply cannot be erased by the trimming and cutting proposed by the Administration and often acceded to by the Congress.

We strongly recommend that the Medicare program cover the gaps in service which now deny prescription medicines and services that could help the user live more independently and in some cases restore or enhance capabilities for work. The Medicare (and Medicaid) program should provide:

A. Special lenses and routine eye care to correct vision problems for those with low vision;

B. Therapeutic services and technological devices to enable blind and low vision individuals to function more independently. This coverage should include orientation and mobility services, rehabilitation teaching and other services that would assist in restoring maximum functional independence; and

C. Prescription drugs for blind/low vision individuals as

well as for other disabled and aged outside a hospital or nursing facility. The blind need such to assist in eye care and, where possible, to prevent further loss of vision.

Rather than attempting to reduce access to medical care in order to restrain total program costs, attempts should be made to enhance the health and well being of the population at risk and thereby reduce future costs. When individuals cannot afford health care, the problems are only postponed and sooner or later create additional needs and costs.

We are concerned that when proposals are made to restrain costs they are, in effect, cost increases to the user. Those with low income who are generally the ones most in need of care suffer reduced access to medical care each time fees and co-payments are increased or added. Those whose incomes are used primarily for food, clothing and shelter will be forced to forego some medical care.

We support attempts to restrain costs so long as they are alternatives to the system that do not reduce access to care and standards of or adequacy of service. An example of such is the recent change (PL 97-248) that eliminated a costly 3-day hospital stay for transfer of a patient to a skilled nursing facility. This should be beneficial and cost saving.

However, many of the proposals under consideration are those which would shift more costs to the consumer and reduce access to quality care.

We recommend that the Congress impose a moratorium on further budget reductions and substantive changes in these health

programs pending a broad national review of our federal health care policies. The people, through widespread regional hearings, should have a direct voice in the future of the nation's approach to health care.

VIII

ACCREDITATION

Program

The National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped (NAC) is the standard setting and accrediting body in work for the blind. This voluntary, not for profit, corporation was created in 1966 by those it serves with the assistance of the American Foundation for the Blind and U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. NAC is endorsed and sponsored by the leading organizations of and for the blind in America and counts fifty-three sponsoring and supporting organizations in its membership. Currently, ninety-one agencies and schools enjoy the benefits of NAC accreditation.

Benefits to Blind and Visually Impaired Persons

NAC's primary goal is to ensure that all blind and visually impaired Americans will receive the quality services needed to obtain an education, to secure gainful employment, and to live independently in their communities. Through its accreditation process, NAC strives to improve and strengthen the organizations which serve blind people and provides assurance that the services offered meet generally acceptable levels of competence and good practice.

The Standard Setting Function

Standards are yardsticks for measuring an organization's performance based upon generally accepted best practices in the field of work for the blind. NAC's standards are reviewed and

revised periodically by members of its Commission on Standards, a diverse group of individuals representing professionals in work for the blind, blind consumers and public sector representatives. The Commission on Standards is often guided in its work by special ad hoc advisory committees, whose membership likewise mirrors NAC's constituency groups. The standards are contained in self-study and evaluation guides which are used by agencies and schools to plan, evaluate and improve service programs. Standards cover such subjects as program services, governance, fund raising, ethical practices, physical plant and personnel matters -- all of which have an important bearing upon an agency or school's ability to deliver quality service.

The Accreditation Function

After first completing the process of self-study and evaluation using NAC's standards, an eligible organization may apply for NAC accreditation. A NAC on-sight review team is sent to the organization and makes an exhaustive examination of its strengths and weaknesses. This review, conducted over a four day period, encompasses every aspect of the organization's management and operations.

Following the submission of a written report by the onsight review team and an opportunity for the agency or school to respond thereto, NAC's Commission on Accreditation makes a decision concerning the award of accredited status. The Commission may postpone accreditation, award accreditation for a period of up to five years or may deny the privilege of accreditation to organizations which do not meet NAC's standards.

The process does not stop here, however. Organizations must submit annual progress reports to the Commission and must periodically undergo an additional self-study and an on-sight review to maintain accreditation. Complaint procedures are also available which enable the Commission to review the continuation of accredited status. As with all Commission decisions, due process is assured through procedures mandating reconsideration of a Commission decision or appeal to NAC's three constituency groups: professionals, consumers and the public.

The Importance of NAC Recognition

Organizations which meet the standards and achieve accreditation derive many benefits from this effort. As a management tool, the process of accreditation and the on-going responsibilities of maintaining accredited status, help an organization to identify weaknesses and to take necessary steps toward improvement. The symbol of NAC accreditation confirms that the organization provides quality service and meets standards for sound management and ethical fund raising practices.

Increasingly, accreditation has become a necessary form of public accountability for receiving government contracts or other public/private support from United Way, private donors, corporations, foundations and even state governments. Several state rehabilitation agencies require agencies with whom they contract for services to be accredited as a means of ensuring that public dollars will be spent wisely. Twelve state vocational rehabilitation agencies themselves enjoy NAC accreditation. For the past eleven years, NAC has also been recognized by the U.S. Secretary

of Education as a "reliable authority" concerning the quality of specialized schools for the blind and visually handicapped. This recognition is important to many state and federal agencies which make funding decisions with respect to specialized schools for the blind and visually handicapped.

The Future Role of NAC Accreditation

As noted elsewhere in this handbook, the Administration wishes to reduce the federal oversight role in the provision of rehabilitation services to blind and visually impaired persons. No federally assisted program for the blind, even those which may retain some categorical identity, is immune from the possibility of redefinition and accountability to new sets of authorities.

This means that today, accreditation takes on a new and crucial role. As states gain more latitude in service delivery, and federal oversight of administration of vocational rehabilitation programs is diminished, the existence of commonly accepted standards and accreditation will be vitally important to the maintenance of quality services. Having such standards for services and an authority for the development of such standards will help ensure that, when programs are redefined by the states, services will be maintained at acceptable quality levels.

Current Legislative Proposals

There are no pending legislative proposals involving NAC accreditation. We recommend that public and private funds should be allocated based on a criterion that agencies and schools serving the blind and visually impaired receiving such funds should be accredited.

As noted earlier, most of the major organizations of and for the blind in the United States have endorsed the concept of standards and accreditation. Six national organizations of and for the blind have adopted our recommendation or similar policies relative to the linkage of accreditation to the allocation of public/private funds. These organizations include the American Council of the Blind, the Association for Education of the Visually Handicapped, the Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind of America, the American Association of Workers for the Blind, the Council of Executives of American Residential Schools for the Visually Handicapped and the American Foundation for the Blind.

IX

"FREE MATTER FOR THE BLIND"

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs
House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES:

Senate Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, General Government
House Subcommittee on Treasury - Postal Service & General Government

Program

Title 39 of the United States Code, Sections 3403-3405 establish a program which allows for the mailing, free of charge, of certain materials "for the use of the blind or other persons who cannot use or read conventionally printed material because of a physical impairment..." The origins of this program go back to 1899 when the first such piece of legislation was enacted allowing letters written in raised characters to be mailed by blind persons at the third class rate rather than first class. Over the years amendments were added which extended the categories of material to include recordings, braille writers, musical scores, etc. In addition, the law was amended to allow organizations of and for the blind, such as libraries, to use the privilege in mailing braille, large print and tape materials to blind persons. The program is not just a charitable scheme to help the blind, but also a recognition of the fact that braille, tape and large print are bulky and would be very expensive to mail at regular

rates. The program is funded as part of a general subsidy to the Postal Service called the Revenue Forgone Subsidy. This subsidy also helps to pay for various reduced mailing rates such as the third class nonprofit bulk mailing category.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

The "Free Matter for the Blind or Handicapped Program" has been a great benefit to the many individual blind and handicapped persons who utilize this privilege. However, its major value has been in its use by libraries for the blind and physically handicapped as well as other agencies providing materials to blind persons. For many libraries, their entire budget for any given year is far less than the cost of postage would be if they had to circulate their materials at regular postal rates. This benefit has allowed library programs to grow and to serve many elderly or multi-handicapped blind persons who cannot easily travel and would be severely isolated without their library materials.

Recent Budget Initiatives

President Reagan's Budget Proposal for FY 1982 recommended a cut in the Revenue Forgone Subsidy to the Postal Service. The rationale was clearly stated and consistent with the Administration philosophy, namely, that services should be paid for by the users rather than by the Federal government. That cut was contained in the First Budget Resolution which passed the House and the Senate. When word began to spread that such a cut could affect the "Free Matter" program, the resulting uproar surprised most Congressional people. It was termed a "mistake" and assurances were made by the Postmaster General and others that there

was no intention to cut the "Free Matter" program in any way. Yet, the First Budget Resolution for FY 1983 made the same "mistake" - to an even further extreme. The House version recommended zero funding for the Revenue Forgone subsidy. The Senate version recommended full funding. The conference committee decided on the middle ground of a 50% cut in the subsidy, but they made clear their intention that the "Free Matter" program should be kept intact.

Current Administration Proposal

President Reagan's Fiscal Year 1984 Budget again proposes a cut in the Revenue Forgone subsidy from $700 million to $400 million. However, it requests a full appropriation of $50,455,000 for the "Free Matter" program. This is the first time that a Presidential Budget has specifically mentioned this program and requested a specific appropriation amount.

Recommendation

The "Free Matter for the Blind or Handicapped" program is an important benefit for all blind and handicapped Americans and it must be preserved. We recommend full funding as requested in the FY 1984 Budget.

X

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Program

The National Eye Institute, a research institute of the National Institutes of Health, supports biomedical research on eye diseases and disorders. The bulk of NEI's funding goes for grants to individual scientists at research centers throughout the country. NEI also provides money for training additional eye research scientists and supports clinical trial projects.

Benefits to Blind and Visually Handicapped

National Eye Institute - supported work has brought about advances in treatment of many serious eye diseases. The use of lasers in treating common cases of diabetic blindness is an example. The technique has cut the incidence of blindness from diabetic retinopathy by two-thirds. NEI-sponsored research also is on the threshold of new treatment that will make it possible to prevent certain types of cataracts or delay onset for as much as ten years.

Many of the scientific discoveries and development of techniques in the fields of prevention, treatment and amelioration of eye disorders and diseases have directly benefitted blind persons and those whose vision has been preserved or restored.

Current Administration Proposals

For FY 1984, the National Eye Institute is slated for a

funding increase of $1.7 million. Other research institutes are supported by the Administration for similar percentage increases. In the current economic climate, lavish increases in most programs is not possible. However, if this nation is to continue to enjoy a preeminent world position in health research, funding must be sustained at levels which at least match inflation rates, or scientific opportunities will be lost. Such is the case with eye research as well as other biomedical sciences.

Impact

As described above, the impact of maintaining a cap on research funding will be the slow erosion of America's scientific capability. Without adequate research training, scientists simply will not be available in sufficient numbers to open the doors to new discoveries. Prevention of disease, cures, and improved treatment will not evolve as they could, given the proper environment.

Recommendation

We recommend to the Congress that it assign a high federal priority to biomedical research and public health, and that funding in FY 1984 for NIH research institutes dealing with blindness be determined at levels which support scientific excellence, but in no event should increases be less than those necessary to offset the cost of inflation.

XI

WORKSHOPS

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing, House Committee on Government Operations
Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Program

There has been a good deal of publicity in recent years about "sheltered workshops." Charges and counter-charges have often managed to obscure the impressive success story of the employment program which was established pursuant to the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. Originally enacted as the Wagner-O'Day Act in 1938, this legislation provided for the procurement by the Federal government of selected commodities from qualified workshops for the blind. The Act was expanded in 1971 to include services as well as products and its scope was broadened to include workshops for the other severely handicapped.

The original Act created a "Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products" and it called for the establishment of a central nonprofit agency to administer the program. That agency was incorporated in 1938 as National Industries for the Blind. Subsequent amendments to the Act led to the establishment of another central nonprofit agency, National Industries for the Severely Handicapped, and have changed the Committee's name to the "Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped." The Committee is charged with the following

responsibilities: 1) approving suitable products and services for procurement from participating workshops; 2) establishing the fair market price for commodities and services; and 3) promulgating rules and regulations to implement the program.

Under the act, the Committee is composed of 15 members appointed by the President, including one representative from each of the following departments or agencies of the Government: the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, Health and Human Services, Commerce, Justice, and Labor; the Veterans Administration; and the General Services Administration. Four members are private citizens: one who is conversant with the problems incident to the employment of blind individuals, one conversant with employment problems of severely handicapped individuals, one who represents blind individuals employed in sheltered workshops for the blind, and one representing severely handicapped persons (other than blind) in other sheltered workshops.

In order to participate in the Javit-Wagner-O'Day program, workshops for the blind must have at least 75% of the man-hours of direct labor per year performed by blind persons. Thus, no more than 25% of the direct labor man-hours per year may be performed by non-blind workers. This same ratio applies to workshops for the severely handicapped. This provision is an attempt to insure that the program is providing a maximum number of employment opportunities for those persons whom it is intended to serve.

Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired

In the first year of the program's operation (1939), thirty-six workshops for the blind received $220,000 for the sale of brooms and mops to the Federal government. In succeeding years, the workshops for the blind broadened their capabilities for producing items for the government. The sale of "blind-made" consumer products through commissaries and post exchanges of the military services was also done under the authority of the Wagner-O'Day Act. By fiscal year 1982, National Industries for the Blind reported in its Annual Report the following statistics: Javits-Wagner-O'Day Government-use sales amounted to $106,597,692; other government sales totalled $2,059,375 and the Military Resale program had a volume of $12,624,310. In addition, state-use sales were $14,453,166; commercial sales amounted to $41,083,917 and subcontracts accounted for $9,258,594. This amounted to a total of $186,077,054 from 102 NIB-associated workshops -- a long way from that first year's sale of brooms and mops.

The Wagner-O'Day Act had proved to be an extremely successful program for blind workers and there was some concern when, in 1971, it was amended to include other severely handicapped persons. Workshops for the blind and National Industries for the Blind supported efforts to expand the Act and in order to assure that opportunities for blind workers would not be adversely affected by the amendments, an agreement was made to add certain "blind priorities" to the Act. One was a five-year priority on services (which expired in 1976) and the other was a permanent

priority on products. This blind priority simply allows workshops for the blind to have first choice in the selection of products to be produced and is a recognition that certain items are better suited to the talents and abilities of workers in the blind workshops. Congress understood the need for this priority as is stated in the Report of the House Committee on Government Operations which accompanied the 1971 amendments. "It is the intent of this Committee that the legislation expand opportunities for the blind and the handicapped without limiting the opportunities for the blind under present law." (H.Rep. 92-228, page 7).

As a result of the agreement to include a "blind priority," this important employment program has been able to maintain its success in serving blind and visually impaired persons even as it was expanded to serve the other severely handicapped.

Over the years, National Industries for the Blind has expanded the services provided to participating workshops. The General Accounting Office, in its report on sheltered workshops and the administration of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (dated 9/28/81), stated that "NIB has become a major force in developing employment opportunities for blind persons in associated shops and private industry."

Other Legislation Affecting Workshops

Most blind persons being served in workshops have been referred by the State vocational rehabilitation agency or the State commission for the blind (where one exists) to receive rehabilitation and/or employment services.

The rehabilitation functions provided in a sheltered workshop include evaluation (testing, vocational determination, continuing review of development), work adjustment and training.

States reimburse workshops for the rehabilitation services they provide and in turn the States are reimbursed by the Federal government for 80% of the cost of those services, pursuant to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. That Act and its implementing regulations require each state to submit what is called a "State Plan." Among other things, a state is required in that plan to assure the periodic review and reevaluation of the status of handicapped individuals who have been placed in extended employment in workshops to determine the feasibility of their employment (or training for future employment) in the competitive labor market. The states must assure, through their state plan, that maximum effort is being made to place these individuals in competitive employment or in training for competitive employment whenever feasible.

The authority for regulating the pay of blind and other handicapped workers in sheltered workshops is contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Service Contract Act, and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. The Secretary of Labor is responsible for administering these Acts.

The Fair Labor Standards Act in general applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce and to employees in certain enterprises. It usually applies both to clients and staff of workshops who directly or indirectly perform work covered by the law.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in general applies to Federal Government supply contracts which are in excess of $10,000. This law applies to employees who help manufacture, handle, assemble, or ship items called for by the contract. It does not apply to executive, administrative, or professional employees, office workers and certain custodial employees.

The Service Contract Act in general applies to Federal Government service contracts regardless of the amount of the contract. It applies to all employees engaged in working on or in connection with the contract, either in performing the services called for or in performing other related duties.

Section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act provides for a partial exemption from the minimum wage "in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment...of individuals...whose earning or production capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury." It directs the Secretary of Labor to provide by regulation for the employment of handicapped workers under certain conditions at wages which are less than the current Federal minimum wage set by the Act.

Section 14 (c) of the Act requires that the wages paid handicapped workers must be "commensurate with those paid non-handicapped workers in industry in the vicinity for essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work" but not less than 50% of the Federal minimum wage unless an exception applies. Exceptions to the 50% wage floor are made for individuals undergoing evaluation or training, for multihandicapped or otherwise severely handicapped individuals, and for clients of work activi-

ties centers.

The Act defines work activities centers as "centers planned and designed exclusively to provide therapeutic activities for handicapped clients whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make their productive capacity inconsequential." In those centers emphasis is on therapy rather than on work.

The Department of Labor (DOL) regulations which implement the Acts cited above are contained in Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 525 entitled "Employment of Handicapped Clients in Sheltered Workshops." Those regulations provide for five types of certificates authorizing workshops to pay certain of their handicapped workers less than the Federal minimum wage.

Despite the provisions for the payment of wages lower than the Federal minimum, statistics from the 1982 Annual Report of NIB indicate that the average hourly wage in NIB-associated workshops was $3.58. Annual wages and fringe benefits totalled $30,271,768 paid to 5,472 blind people employed in the 102 NIB-associated workshops. Of this total, 2615 employees are multi-handicapped.

Funding for Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program

The Javits-Wagner-O'Day program occupies a unique position among Federal programs intended to provide employment opportunities for blind and severely handicapped persons. The only direct federal appropriation for this highly successful employment program is a relatively small amount which goes to the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped to cover the costs of carrying out its responsibilities under the

Act. The two Central Nonprofit Agencies (National Industries for the Blind and National Industries for the Severely Handicapped) perform their major administrative functions as well as providing their many support and technical services without any direct federal appropriation. (Many of these services are provided to small or newly established shops to help them prepare for participation in the Program.) These agencies are funded through a process of commissions charged on the contracts allocated for government procurement. Pursuant to regulations issued by the Committee, a commission rate of 4% of the amount of each government contract allocated under the Act is paid by participating workshops to the appropriate Central Nonprofit Agency.

The FY 1983 appropriation to the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped is $653,000. President Reagan's Budget request for FY 1984 reflects a minor increase to account for inflation bringing the total to $687,000. This figure of less than $700,000 reflects the cost to the federal treasury of a program which resulted in $175 million in contract sales during FY 1982.

Over 44 years, the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act has proven to be one of the most successful Federal-Private partnerships established by law. Its goal of providing employment opportunities for blind (and handicapped) citizens has been and continues to be met.

In recent years, emphasis in workshops for the blind has shifted to service for a growing number of multihandicapped blind individuals. This new challenge is being met by NIB and its

associated shops through expansion of work activities centers, greater emphasis on supportive rehabilitation services, and the development of products appropriate for production by workshops with an increasing number of multihandicapped blind workers.

XII

CIVIL RIGHTS

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor

Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Other Civil Rights Legislation may be referred to the Senate and House Judiciary Committees

Current Law

Handicapped people historically have faced discrimination and exclusion from the mainstream of American life. Like other minority groups, they have been precluded from full participation in education and employment opportunities and other services and benefits enjoyed by other citizens. A preliminary step toward equal opportunity for the nation's 36 million disabled people was taken in Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended:

Section 501, 29 USC 791, enforced by the EEOC, requires the Federal Government to take affirmative action to hire and promote capable handicapped people.

Section 502, 29 USC 792, creates the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board to enforce the Architectural Barriers Act to ensure that new federal buildings are accessible to disabled people and to recommend the best way for barriers to be eliminated.

Section 503, 29 USC 793, requires federal contractors with contracts in excess of $2,500 to take affirmative action to employ and advance capable handicapped workers. It is enforced

by the Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contracts Compliance Programs.

Section 504, 29 USC 793, requires Federal agencies and Federally assisted programs to eliminate discrimination against qualified handicapped people. Section 504 is enforced in the same manner as Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Department of Justice is the "lead agency" charged with the responsibility to coordinate efforts to comply with the law.

Although these provisions were enacted in 1973, they have yet to be fully and effectively implemented. Part of the problem has arisen because most federal agencies have failed to promulgate their own Section 504 regulations or regulations to govern the activities of agencies to which they provide financial assistance. (See section on Executive Actions.)

Another problem is that courts have interpreted these laws narrowly. First, almost all courts considering the issue have concluded that a handicapped person cannot initiate a private cause of action to challenge a violation of Section 503. The handicapped individual's exclusive remedy is the Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contracts Compliance Program's complaint procedure.

Section 504 also has been restricted by the Courts. In Southeastern Community College v. Davis the Supreme Court held that Section 504 does not require substantial modifications of admissions standards of educational programs to enable handicapped students to participate. Further, four circuit courts have held that Section 504 prohibits employment discrimination in

federally assisted programs only if the primary purpose of the federal funds is to provide employment. Two circuit courts have recently determined that this is an incorrect interpretation. However, the Supreme Court has decided to review one of these latter cases, LeStrange v. ConRail.

Even if the disagreements in interpretation were to be settled in the most positive light, the Rehabilitation Act prohibitions against discrimination on the basis of handicap would still be inadequate. Handicapped people lack comprehensive protections from discrimination in employment, and in other areas, such as housing. (See Section on Broader Programs.) Unemployment and underemployment continue to be serious problems for visually impaired people. A recent study of federal contractors covered by Section 503 completed for the U.S. Department of Labor found that twenty-eight percent of the firms who responded to questions for the study had no handicapped workers. (A Study of Accommodations Provided to Handicapped Employees by Federal Contractors, Final Report.) According to estimates of the American Foundation for the Blind, there are as many as 50,000 blind and severely visually impaired working age adults who are "discouraged workers," that is, unemployed but not actively seeking work. An additional 150,000 blind and severely visually impaired workers are in the labor force, 11,000 of whom are unemployed and seeking work. State prohibitions against discrimination are inadequate and inconsistently enforced. More comprehensive legislation is needed to ensure that all employers, not merely federal contractors or recipients of federal funds are

prohibited from discriminating in employment against qualified handicapped individuals. There have been efforts in previous sessions of Congress to amend Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination, to add handicapped people as a protected class. Such a strong Federal law is needed if blind and handicapped people are to have true equal employment opportunities. It is possible that such legislation could be a separate "Civil Rights for the Handicapped Act," or an amendment to existing civil rights legislation. In either case, action is needed to stop the very serious problem of discrimination against handicapped people in employment.

Recommendations

1) Enact federal legislation, either as an amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or as a separate "Civil Rights Act for the Handicapped" to assure equal employment opportunities for handicapped people.

2) Amend Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act to allow a private cause of action.

3) Clarify Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act to insure that all of the employment practices of recipients of federal funds are covered by Section 504 and that Section 504 is not "program specific."

4) Existing civil rights should not be weakened and should be vigorously enforced.

XIII

VOTING RIGHTS FOR THE ELDERLY AND THE HANDICAPPED

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES:

Committee on House Administration
Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

Over thirty six million elderly and disabled Americans face innumerable barriers when they attempt to exercise their fundamental right to vote. Inaccessible polling places and registration sites, and lengthy, expensive, and complex absentee voting procedures serve to discourage and sometimes eliminate the voice of citizens with disabilities in the political process.

There is proposed legislation which requires that polling places and voter registration sites for Federal elections be located in facilities providing temporary or permanent access by ramps or other means to individuals in wheelchairs. It mandates that supplemental voting and registration aids be made available to handicapped and elderly persons. Finally, the legislation allows individuals who require assistance in casting their votes to designate persons of their choice to assist them; this provision is especially important for blind persons.

This legislation, S.444 and H.R. 1250, is vitally important because:

- It will enable disabled and elderly citizens to vote with other Americans, removing the inconvenience they now confront in using state absentee ballot procedures. In some states these procedures require the submission of doctors' statements. Other

states require that ballots be notarized; still others require ballots to be cast so early that the voter is deprived of the right to make decisions based on last minute information.

- Currently, state laws vary widely in their provisions for structural accessibility and aid to the disabled voter. This bill ensures barrier-free access for all disabled Americans. By increasing the degree of uniformity among state voting processes, the legislation will decrease the probability of voting fraud.

- The benefits to be gained by this bill overwhelmingly outweigh the negligible costs of its implementation. Because other federal programs have long mandated building accessibility, many existing facilities can be used as polling and registration sites. In addition, the bill permits compliance via the use of inexpensive, temporary structural adjustments.

- Easier accessibility, cutting through varied and burdensome state procedures, is certain to increase the number of votes cast -- a result obviously desirable when so few eligible voters choose to exercise their franchise.

Through the years, progress has been made in extending voting rights to groups traditionally excluded from the political process. The time has come to ensure the nation's disabled and elderly citizens an equal opportunity to exercise their right to vote.

XIV

BROADER PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE AN IMPACT UPON BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS

While this Manual contains detailed discussions of many programs which directly affect blind and visually impaired people, there are many other federal programs which touch the lives of this population. Because of many factors, primarily discrimination, the visually impaired population has a higher unemployment rate than the general population. Likewise, many blind people are underemployed or living on fixed incomes. For these reasons, programs such as Maternal and Child Health, Title XX and the Legal Services Corporation serve a disproportionately high percentage of blind and visually impaired persons. Administration efforts to block grant and/or slash funding for such programs, thus has a disproportionately negative effect upon this population. This chapter briefly describes some of the more important programs of general interest to blind and visually impaired people.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The Legal Services Corporation funds Neighborhood Legal Services offices around the country which provide free legal assistance to poor people. As is noted above, many blind and handicapped people live at or near the poverty level and therefore a large percentage of this population qualifies for free legal services. These are people who frequently have complicated dealings with public agencies such as the Social Security Admini-

stration and they often face serious discrimination in many aspects of their lives. Hiring a private attorney would be out of the question for most, and so the services provided through the Legal Services Corporation are their only recourse.

It is a stated goal of the Reagan Administration to abolish the Legal Services Corporation. Every budget submitted by the President has recommended zero funding for LSC. In addition, rules have been promulgated to limit the activities of legal services attorneys. Although some cuts have been made, Congress has refused to abolish LSC. The FY 1983 funding level is $241,000,000. We support continued funding of LSC and urge rejection of Administration efforts to do away with this important service-providing corporation.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

The Older Americans Act is administered at the Federal level by the Administration on Aging and at the state and local level by state units on aging and area agencies.

Because vision problems are common among the elderly, some of these units have allocated resources to provide specific vision related services such as glaucoma screening. In addition, these agencies assist in providing an array of services such as transportation and nutrition programs which are vital to isolated elderly blind people.

The President's budget request for the Older Americans Act is substantially higher for FY 1984. However, the recommended level is based on a transfer of programs from the Department of Labor, not an increase for basic operations. We recommend that

basic services under this Act be funded at least at the FY 1983 appropriation level of $672 million with an increase to allow for inflation.

TITLE XX

Originally established as a block grant, Title XX Block Grants to states for social services was modified in scope in 1981. A significant number of agencies serving the blind have received Title XX funds to provide services such as home care, referral and counseling, and appropriate combinations of other services designed to meet the special needs of blind and visually impaired people.

The President's FY 1984 Budget request calls for a funding level of $2.5 billion for the Title XX Social Services block grant, up just slightly from the FY 1983 appropriation of $2.45 billion. While the Administration's request is slightly higher, the program will still be forced to operate at substantially reduced levels.

We recommend FY 1984 appropriations funding levels for Title XX which at least match the President's budget request.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 established a Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, combining the old MCH program, Crippled Children's Services formula grants to states, the SSI Disabled Children's program, and various smaller health programs.

The effect of caps, reductions and state limitations in these health programs have been felt by blind and severely visually impaired persons probably more than by persons with other

disabilities because of the states' traditional concentration on high incidence disability conditions.

LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

This block grant program helps low income individuals, many of whom are blind or visually impaired, to bear the high cost of energy resulting from OPEC price controls and deregulation of oil prices. Last year approximately 6.4 million households were helped with low income energy assistance.

For FY1984, the Administration has proposed to cut this worthwhile program by approximately 34% compared to the FY1983 appropriation of $1.973 billion. This, despite the fact that the conference report to the Crude Oil Windfall Profits tax act passed by the Congress in 1980 indicated Congress's intent that at least 25% of the anticipated tax receipts derived from that legislation would be used for low income energy assistance. It has been estimated that an additional 20 million households could be served by the low income energy assistance program if adequately funded. Undoubtedly, many of these households contain elderly or blind individuals who cannot afford to spend upwards of 25% of their cash income for fuel expense. For those living in colder northern states, the cruel choice, is either "heat or eat." We recommend that the low income energy assistance program be funded at for FY1984 at an amount commensurate with at least 1983 continuing resolution level.

TAXPAYER SERVICE

Approximately 160 blind or visually impaired persons are employed by the Internal Revenue Service as taxpayer service

representatives and taxpayer service specialists. These individuals, together with their sighted counter parts, handle the millions of telephone inquiries received by the IRS each year.

For FY1983, the Administration proposed to eliminate most of the IRS telephone assistance program. Recognizing the importance of this service to the public, Congress restored funding for telephone assistance in the continuing appropriations resolution for FY1983.

For FY1984, the Administration has transferred taxpayer service into a budget account containing IRS investigation and collection activities. Funding for this combined account has been cut approximately 45% as compared to the FY1983 appropriation for taxpayer service.

A funding reduction of this magnitude may adversely affect the jobs of many blind and visually impaired IRS employees and may operate to curtail needed expansion of this important employment opportunity. In addition, adequate taxpayer assistance provided by the IRS is a worthwhile public service which is essential to the effective operation of our voluntary compliance tax system.

SECTION 202 HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped Fund, Section 202 of the Housing Act as amended provides direct loans to non-profit organizations to build and manage housing facilities for handicapped and elderly persons. Section 202 funds may be used for rental units, cooperative housing development, and necessary support services. Many of these dwelling units are specially

equipped to assure the convenience and/or safety of blind or other handicapped residents. In FY1984, the Administration proposes to fund Section 202 at approximately $436 million, down from the FY82 appropriation of approximately $710 million.

Because of the importance of this program to blind and other handicapped individuals, we recommend that Congress appropriate funds for FY1984 at least equal to the FY1982 appropriation for this program.

FAIR HOUSING ACT

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, the Fair Housing Act, prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing on the basis of race, religion, sex or national origin. For several years there have been efforts to strengthen this law and also to add handicapped people as a class against which discrimination would be prohibited. Such a provision would not require any landlord to spend huge amounts of money installing ramps or other special features. It would simply prohibit a landlord or seller from refusing to deal with a blind or handicapped person on the basis of handicap. Many people have preconceived notions about disabilities and think, for instance, that a blind person could not possibly keep an apartment clean or that a handicapped person would somehow be a greater fire risk. Such stereotypes seriously limit blind and handicapped citizens' freedom of choice. We believe that equal access to housing is a basic right which should be guaranteed to everyone and we recommend passage of an amendment to the Fair Housing Act which would extend coverage to our nation's handicapped citizens.

XV

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

In addition to the many legislative and budget initiatives which have had an impact on the lives of blind and visually impaired Americans, there have been several actions by the Executive branch of government which are of significance.

The first and perhaps most controversial proposal came in August, 1982, when the Administration issued its proposed changes in the regulations implementing the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, P.L. 94-142. (See section Special Education.)

The Reagan Administration's policy of "de-regulation" has also led to proposed revisions to regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. After months of opposition to drafts of proposed rules, Vice President Bush sent a letter to several representatives of disabled people assuring them that the Administration had reviewed the Section 504 regulations and had decided that no changes were necessary. However, a few weeks after that letter was sent, the Department of Justice issued some "model regulations" to be used by Federal agencies in drafting their own Section 504 rules. In addition to the coordinating regulations which apply to recipients of Federal financial assistance, every Federal agency is required to issue its own Section 504 regulations governing the programs administered directly by the agency. It is this latter set of regulations which the Department of Justice has proposed to change. The "model" regulations take into account the idea of "undue

hardship", saying that, "certain accommodations for a handicapped person may so alter an agency's program or activity, or entail such extensive costs or administrtive burdens, that the refusal to undertake the accommodation is not discriminatory." We believe that such language is unnecessary and could lead to harmfully narrow interpretations by Federal agencies which are trying to circumvent the law. In addition, these "model" rules are totally inconsistent with the Administration's stated policy of simplifying regulations and removing language which is not actually in the legislation. Additionally, these "model rules" may result in applying a different standard to Federal agencies than to recipients of Federal funds.

OMB Circular A-122

Another extremely controversial action by the Administration was the attempt by the Office of Management and Budget to modify its Circular A-122, "Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations." Here again the Administration, in direct contradiction of stated policy, tried to add detailed language to Circular A-122 which would have severely limited the rights of Federal government grantees to take part in "political advocacy." There are safeguards already in place through law and regulation to limit the "lobbying" activities of recipients of Federal financial assistance. However, the Administration proposal would have gone much farther, broadening the definition of political advocacy and seriously threatening the First Amendment rights of individuals employed by or belonging to nonprofit organizations.

Many blind and visually impaired people rely upon organiza-

tions and agencies to represent their interests in dealing with government officials, legislatures and the public-at-large. The unreasonably severe limitations which would have been imposed by the OMB proposal could have put many of the smaller agencies out of business and it would have forced others to spend so much time and energy on accounting and reporting requirements that direct services to blind and visually impaired persons would have been negatively affected.

We are opposed to unnecessary and burdensome requirements which would limit the rights and ability of blind and visually impaired people to take part in all levels of the governmental process through their agencies and representative organizations.

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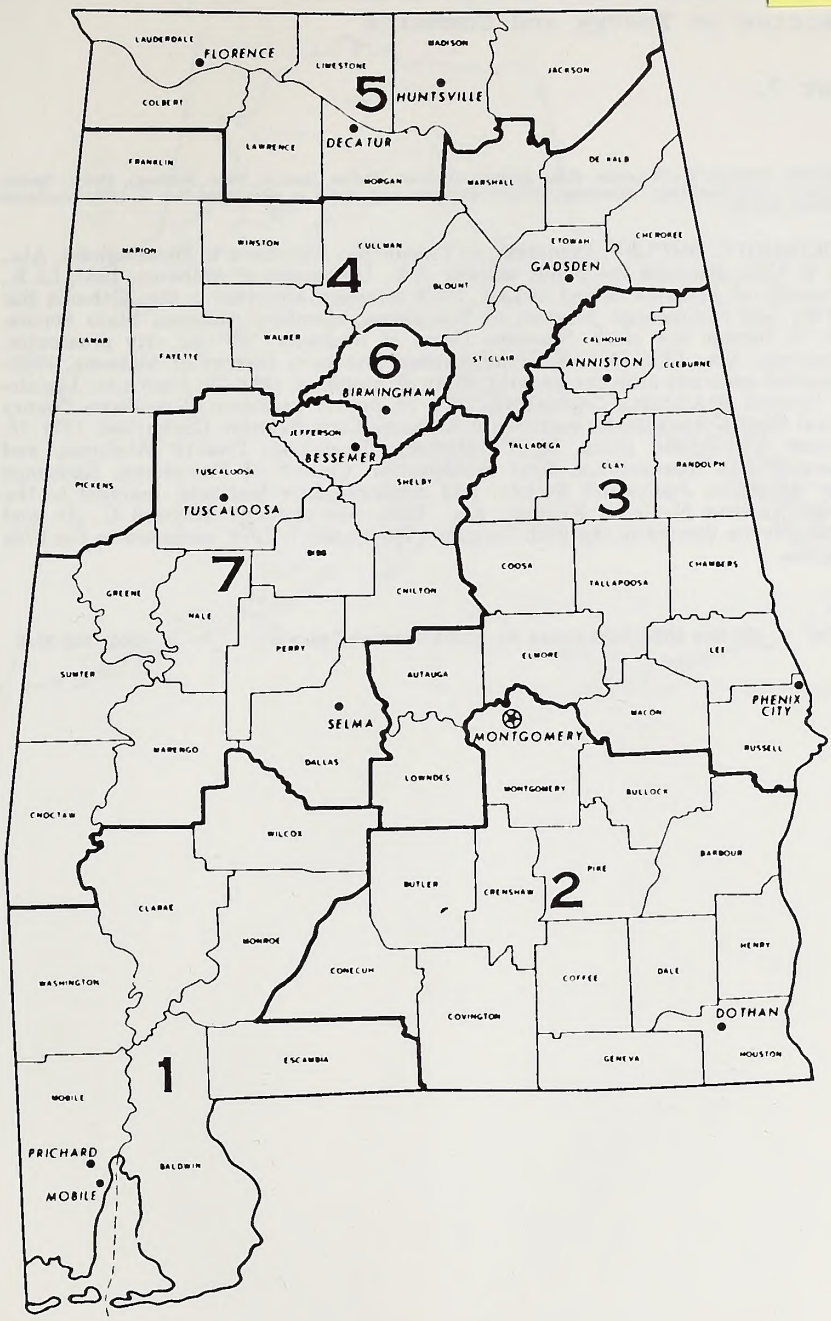
ALABAMA

(7 districts)



Rep. Richard Shelby (D-AL-7), 1705 LHOB (202, 225-2665)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

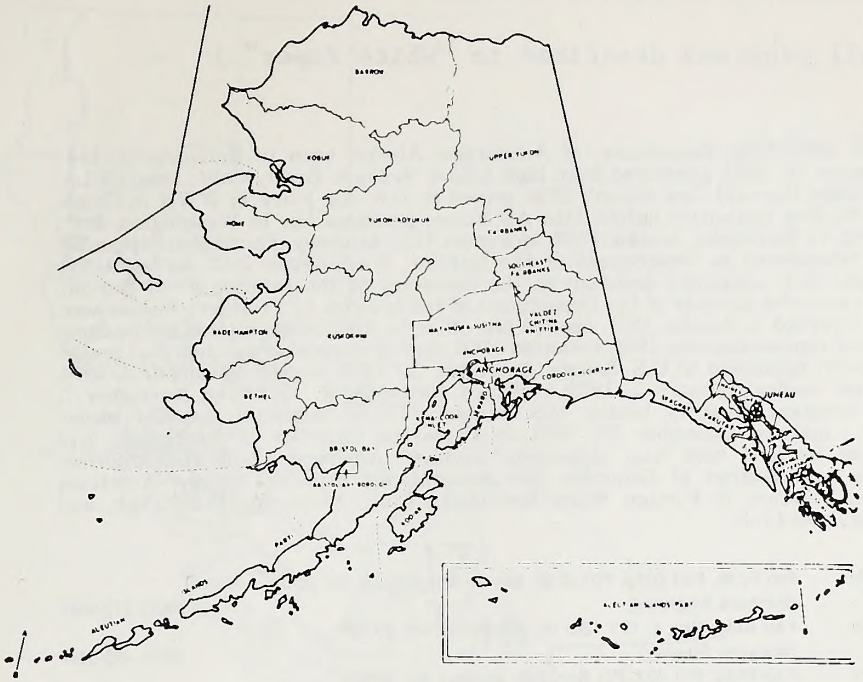
SEVENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Bibb, Chilton, Choctaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Shelby, Sumter, and Tuscaloosa. JEFFERSON COUNTY: Precincts 1, 2, and 4 as constituted Nov. 1, 1970. Population (1970), 492,142.

RICHARD C. SHELBY, Democrat, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; born in Birmingham, Ala., May 6, 1934; attended the public schools; A.B., University of Alabama, 1957; LL.B., University of Alabama School of Law, 1963; attorney; admitted to the Alabama Bar in 1961 and commenced practice in Tuscaloosa; member, Alabama State Senate, 1970-78; former law clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama, 1961-62; city prosecutor, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1963-71; U.S. Commissioner, Northern District of Alabama, 1966-70; special assistant attorney general, State of Alabama, 1968-70; chairman, Legislative Council of Alabama Legislature, 1977-78; former president, Tuscaloosa County Mental Health Association; member of Alabama Code Revision Committee, 1971-75; member: Phi Alpha Delta, legal fraternity; Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and American Bar Associations; First Presbyterian Church of Tuscaloosa; Exchange Club; American Judicature Society; and Alabama Law Institute; married to the former Annette Nevin of Kinston, Ala., 1960; two children: Richard C., Jr. and Claude Nevin; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dst Ofc: PO Box 2627, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401 (Andrew Dearman) (205) 752-3578

ALASKA

(1 at large)



ALASKA

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK), 127 RSOB (202, 224-3004)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

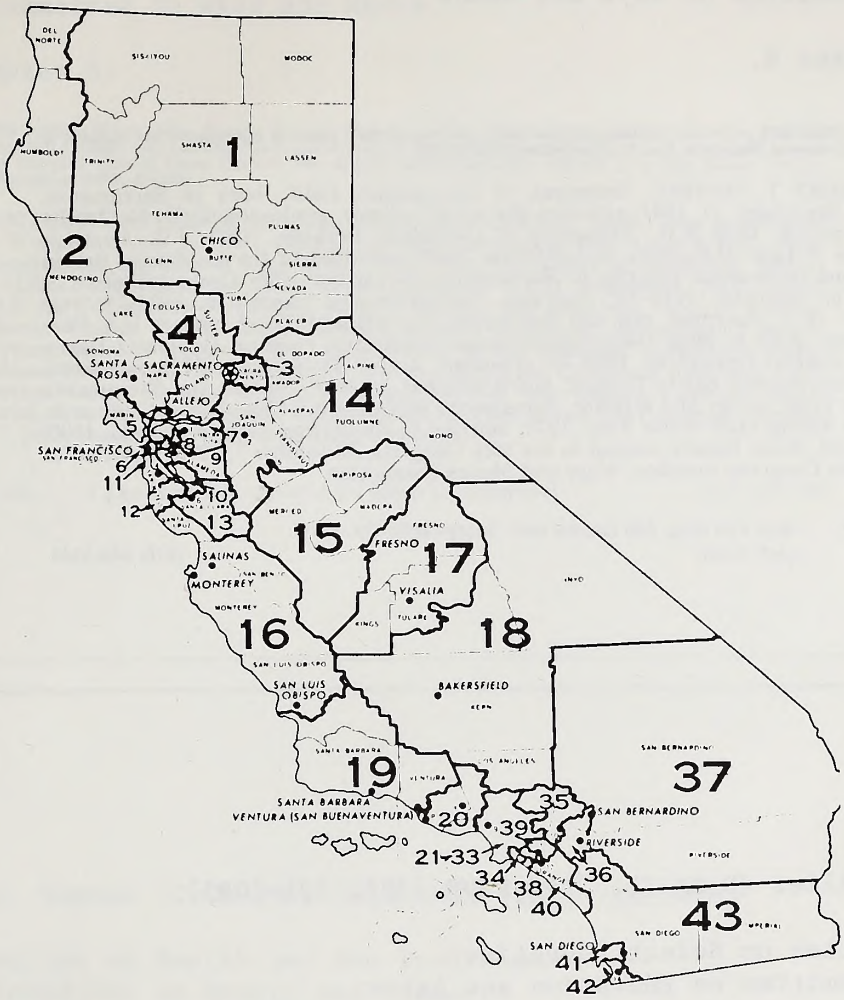
(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

TED STEVENS, Republican, of Anchorage, Alaska; born in Indianapolis, Ind., November 18, 1923; graduated from high school, Redondo Beach, Calif.; from UCLA, 1947; from Harvard Law School, 1950; served in U.S. Air Force in WWII in China, 1943-46, first lieutenant (pilot), 14th Air Force; practiced law in Washington, D.C., 1950-52, in Fairbanks, Alaska, 1953; appointed U.S. Attorney, Fairbanks, September 1953; transferred to Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., as legislative counsel, 1956; appointed assistant to the Secretary of the Interior (Fred Seaton), 1958; appointed solicitor of the Department of the Interior by President Eisenhower, 1960; returned to Alaska, 1961, opened law office in Anchorage; elected to the State house of representatives, 1964, reelected 1966, served as speaker pro tem and majority leader; appointed to U.S. Senate, December 24, 1968; elected November 3, 1970, for term ending January 3, 1973; reelected November 7, 1972, and November 7, 1978; assistant minority leader, U.S. Senate, 1977-80; assistant majority leader 1981- ; married December 30, 1980, to Catherine Chandler of Anchorage; five children by first wife Ann (deceased); member: American, Federal, California, Alaska, and District of Columbia Bar Associations; member: Rotary, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Republican Club, Anchorage Press Club, and Alaska Press Club.

Dist Ofc:	Rm F236, Fed Bldg, 701 C St, Box 2, Anchorage, AK 99501 (Barbara Andrews)	(907) 272-9561
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Box 4, 101 12th St, Fairbanks, AK 99707 (Marylou Stealey)	(907) 452-5264
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Rm 403, PO Box 149, Juneau, AK 99801 (Jack Quisenberry)	(907) 586-7400

CALIFORNIA

(43 districts)



Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-CA-3), 329 CHOB (202, 225-7163)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

THIRD DISTRICT.—City of Sacramento and those portions of the County of Sacramento not included in Congressional Districts 1, 4, or 14. Population (1970), 464,399.

ROBERT T. MATSUI, Democrat, of Sacramento, Calif.; born in Sacramento, Calif., September 17, 1941; attended the public schools; graduated, C. K. McClatchy High School, 1959; A.B., University of California, Berkeley, 1963; J.D., Hastings College of Law, University of California, 1966; admitted to the California Bar in 1967 and commenced practice in Sacramento; Sacramento City Council, District 8, 1971-75; reelected, 1975-78; chairman, budget-finance committee, 1976-78; vice mayor, 1977; chairman, law and legislative committee, 1978; chairman, U.S. Congressman John E. Moss reelection campaign committee; member, California Democratic Central Committee, 1973-78; president, Active 20-30 Club (1972); vice president, Sacramento Safety Council; board member, United Crusade and Sacramento Rotary Club; officer and director, Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce; Jaycee Young Man of the Year, 1973; married to the former Doris K. Okada, 1966; one child, Brian Robert; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress; member, Ways and Means Committee.

Dst Ofc: 8058 Fed Bldg, 650 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 440-5343
(Jeff Kuhn)

Rep. George Miller (D-CA-7), 2422 RHOB (202, 225-2095)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Contra Costa County: The cities of Alamo, Antioch, Bethel Island, Brentwood, Concord, Crockett, El Sobrante, Martinez, Oakley, Pacheco, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Port Costa, Richmond, Rodeo, San Pablo, San Ramon, Walnut Creek, and West Pittsburg. Population (1970), 464,283.

GEORGE MILLER, Democrat, of Martinez, Calif.; born in Richmond, Calif., May 17, 1945; attended Martinez public schools; Diablo Valley College; graduated, 1968, San Francisco State College, major in American problems; J.D., 1972, University of California at Davis School of Law; member: California State Bar, Davis Law School Alumni Association; served 5 years as legislative aide to Senate majority leader, California State Legislature; past chairman and member of Contra Costa County Democratic Central Committee; past president of Martinez Democratic Club; married to the former Cynthia Caccavo, of Martinez; two children: George and Stephen; committees: Education and Labor, and Interior and Insular Affairs; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dst Ofc: 367 Civic Dr, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 (Robert Hughes) (415) 687-3260
Dst Ofc: #4 Alvarado Sq, PO Box 277, San Pablo, CA 94860 (415) 231-5791

Rep. Fortney H. Stark (D-CA-9), 2034 LHOB (202, 225-5065)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

NINTH DISTRICT.—ALAMEDA COUNTY: Includes Alameda, Ashland, Castro Valley, Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Sunol, approximately the southern half of Oakland, and an eastern portion of Hayward. CONTRA COSTA COUNTY: San Ramon, portion generally referred to as San Ramon Village. Population (1970), 464,552.

FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK, JR., Democrat, of Oakland, Calif., born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 11, 1931; graduated from Wauwatosa, Wis., High School, 1949; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S., 1953; University of California, Berkeley, M.B.A., 1960; East Bay Skills Center, Oakland, G.E.D. (honorary), 1972; served in U.S. Air Force, 1955-57, captain; banker, founder, and president, Security National Bank, Walnut Creek, Calif., 1963-72; trustee, California Democratic Council; chairman, board of trustees, Starr King School for the Ministry, Berkeley; trustee, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley; sponsor, Northern California American Civil Liberties Union; director, Common Cause, 1971-72; four children: Jeffrey Peter, Beatrice Ann, Thekla Brumder, Sarah Gallun; elected to the 93d Congress, November 7, 1972; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 7 East Mont Mall, Oakland, CA 94605 (Jo Cazenave) (415) 635-1092

Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-CA-24), 2418 RHOB (202, 225-3976)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—LOS ANGELES COUNTY: The cities of Los Angeles (part), and West Hollywood (part). Population (1970), 464,709.

HENRY A. WAXMAN, Democrat, of Los Angeles, Calif.; born in Los Angeles, September 12, 1939; B.A., political science, UCLA, 1961; J.D., School of Law; admitted to the California State Bar, 1965; served 3 terms as California State Assemblyman; former chairman, California Assembly Health Committee, Select Committee on Medical Malpractice, and Committee on Elections and Reapportionment; president, California Federation of Young Democrats, 1965-67; member: Guardians of the Jewish Home for the Aged, American Jewish Congress, Sierra Club; married to the former Janet Kessler, 1971; two children: Carol Lynn and Michael David; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 8425 W 3rd St, Suite 400, Los Angeles, CA 90048 (Jeanne Manfred) (213) 651-1040

Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-CA-25), 2211 RHOB (202, 225-6235)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—LOS ANGELES COUNTY: That portion of the city of Los Angeles which begins at the intersection of Glendale Boulevard, and Los Feliz Boulevard, east to Los Feliz Place, southeast on Los Feliz Place, northeast on Tyburn Street, northwest on San Fernando Road, northeast on Forest Avenue, through Forest Lawn Memorial Park, north on Sunny Crest Street, east on Romulus Drive, east on Plumas Street, along the southern boundary of the city of Glendale, to Avenue 64, south on Avenue 64 to Adelaide Place, along the western boundary of South Pasadena to Alhambra Road, along the western and southern boundary of the city of Alhambra to Collegian Avenue, southwest on Collegian, southeast on Pomona Boulevard, south on Gerhart Street, east on Repetto Street, south on Bradshawe Avenue, northwest on Sixth Street, southwest on Woods Avenue, northwest on Olympic Boulevard, south on Ferris Avenue, northwest on Santa Ana Freeway, south on Marianna Avenue, along the northern boundary of the city of Commerce, west on 25th Street, southwest on Compton Avenue, west on 33d Street, south on Central Avenue, northwest on Jefferson Boulevard, north on Hoover Street, southeast on Ninth Street, northeast on Union Street, east on Temple Street, north on Glendale Boulevard. Population (1970), 464,672.

EDWARD R. ROYBAL, Democrat, of Los Angeles, Calif.; born in Albuquerque, N. Mex., February 10, 1916; moved to Los Angeles in 1922 and attended the public schools; graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1934 and then joined the Civilian Conservation Corps; trained in business administration at the University of California at Los Angeles, and at Southwestern University in Los Angeles, Calif.; served in the U.S. Army from 1944 to 1945; married the former Lucille Beserra of Los Angeles, September 27, 1940; three children: Lucille (Mrs. Lucille Olivarez), Lillian (Mrs. Lillian Rose), and Edward R.; social worker and public health educator with the California Tuberculosis Association and a director of health education for the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association, 1942-49; member of the Los Angeles City Council, 1949-62; served as president pro tempore from July 1961; member of the Knights of Columbus and American Legion; honorary doctor of law degree, Pacific States University; honorary doctor of law degree, Claremont Graduate School; elected to the 88th Congress, November 6, 1962; reelected to each succeeding Congress; chairman, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, General Government of the Appropriations Committee; chairman, Housing and Consumer Interests Subcommittee of the Select Committee on Aging; chairman, National Association of Latino Elected Officials and Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Dist Ofc: 7106 New Fred Bldg, Los Angeles, CA 90012 (Henry Lozano) (213) 688-4870

Rep. John H. Rousselot (R-CA-26), 2133 RHOB (202, 225-4206)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—LOS ANGELES COUNTY: Cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Covina (part), Duarte, Glendora, Monrovia, Pasadena (part), San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and Temple City. Population (1970), 464,450; estimated to July 1980, 463,531.

JOHN H. ROUSSELOT, Republican, of San Marino, Calif.; born in Los Angeles, Calif., November 1, 1927; attended grammar, junior, and high schools of San Marino and South Pasadena, Calif.; graduated from Principia College, Elsah, Ill., 1949, with an A.B. degree; majored in political science and business administration; president and owner, John H. Rousselot & Associates, public relations consultants, 1954-58; Director Public Information, Federal Housing Administration, 1958-60; management consultant in the fields of marketing, management systems, and government relations, 1967-70; member, Public Relations Society of America, National Press Club of Washington, D.C., and honorary life member Yale Political Union; First Church of Christ, Scientist, San Marino, Calif.; married Vyonne LeMasters in 1974; three adult children by previous marriage, Craig, Robin and Wendy; elected to the 87th Congress by California's 25th Congressional District, 1961-63; reelected to the 91st Congress by California's 24th Congressional District, by special election, June 30, 1970; reelected to the 92d and 93d Congresses; reelected by California's 26th District (reapportionment) to the 94th Congress; reelected to the 95th Congress; served on: Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Bank Supervision and Insurance; and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics, Joint Economic Committee, and House Committee on the Budget; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses; Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation; Joint Economic Committee; chairman, Republican Personnel Committee; vice chairman, Republican Study Committee; executive vice chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee.

Dist Ofc: 735 W Duarte Rd, Suite 403, Arcadia, CA 91006 (Mary Lou Reinke) (213) 447-8124

Rep. William E. Dannemeyer (R-CA-39), 1032 LHOB (202, 22504111)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

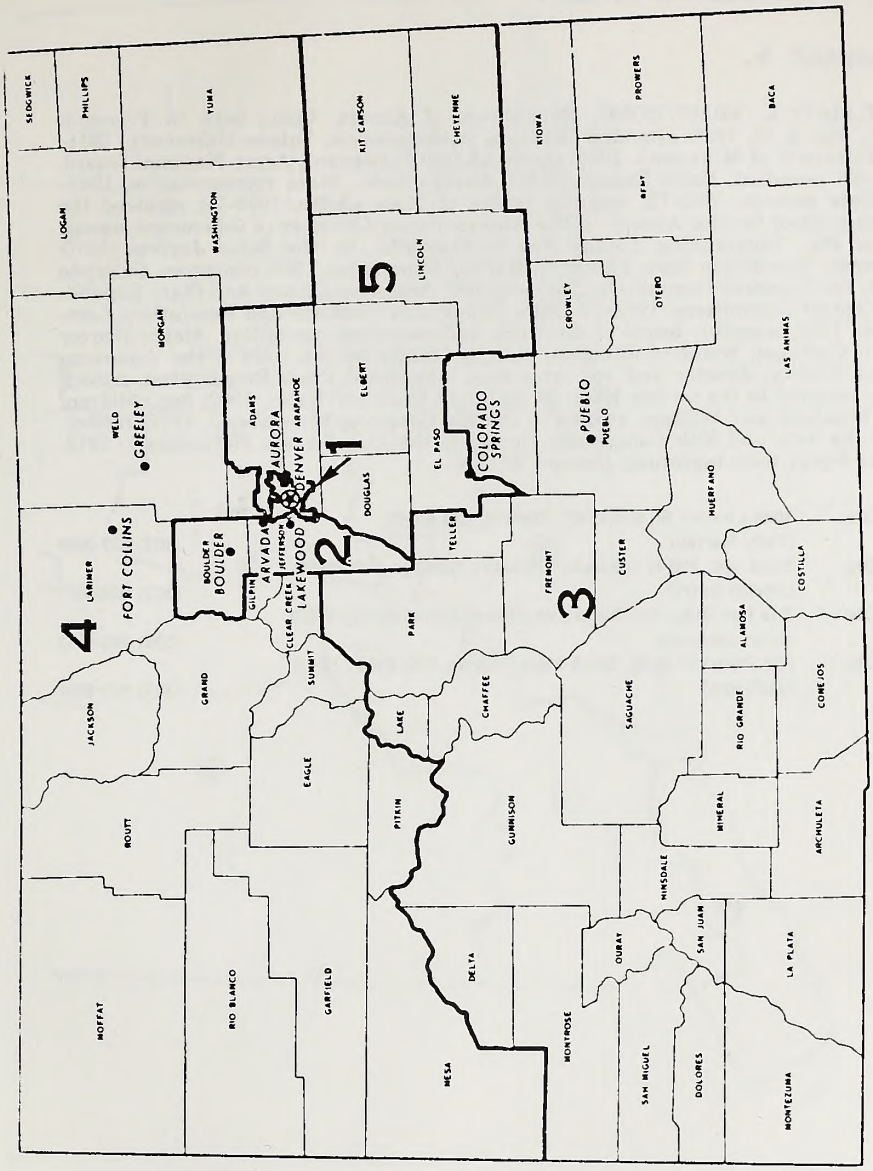
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—ORANGE COUNTY: That portion not included in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, and Fortieth Districts. The Thirty-ninth District is located generally in the northern portion of Orange County. Population (1970), 464,452; estimated to July 1980, 587,212.

WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER, Republican, of Fullerton, Calif.; born in Los Angeles, Calif., September 22, 1929; attended Trinity Lutheran School, Los Angeles; graduated from Long Beach Poly High School, 1946; Santa Maria Junior College, 1946-47; B.A., Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., 1950; J.D., Hastings Law School, University of California, Berkeley, 1952; served in the U.S. Army, Counter Intelligence Corps, 1952-54; lawyer; admitted to the California Bar in 1953 and commenced practice in Santa Barbara, Calif., in 1955; member, California State Assembly, 1963-66 and 1976-77; deputy district attorney, 1955-57; assistant city attorney, Fullerton, Calif., 1959-62; municipal court judge pro tem, 1966-76; superior court judge pro tem, 1966-76; selected by Fullerton Junior Chamber of Commerce as Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1965; member: Lutheran Church; Orange County Bar Association; board of directors, Orange County Chamber of Commerce; California State Republican Central Committee; Orange County Republican Central Committee; California Republican Assembly; member, board of directors of Southern California District of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod; member, board of directors of Orange County Lutheran High School; president, 1972-76; married to the former Evelyn Hoemann, 1955; three children: Bruce, Kim, and Susan; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 1370 Brea Blvd, Suite 108, Fullerton, CA 92635
(Margaret Brumley) (714) 992-0141

COLORADO

(5 districts)



COLORADO

Sen. William L. Armstrong (C-CO), 1321 DSOB (202, 224-5941)

Subcommittee on Social Security and ncome Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

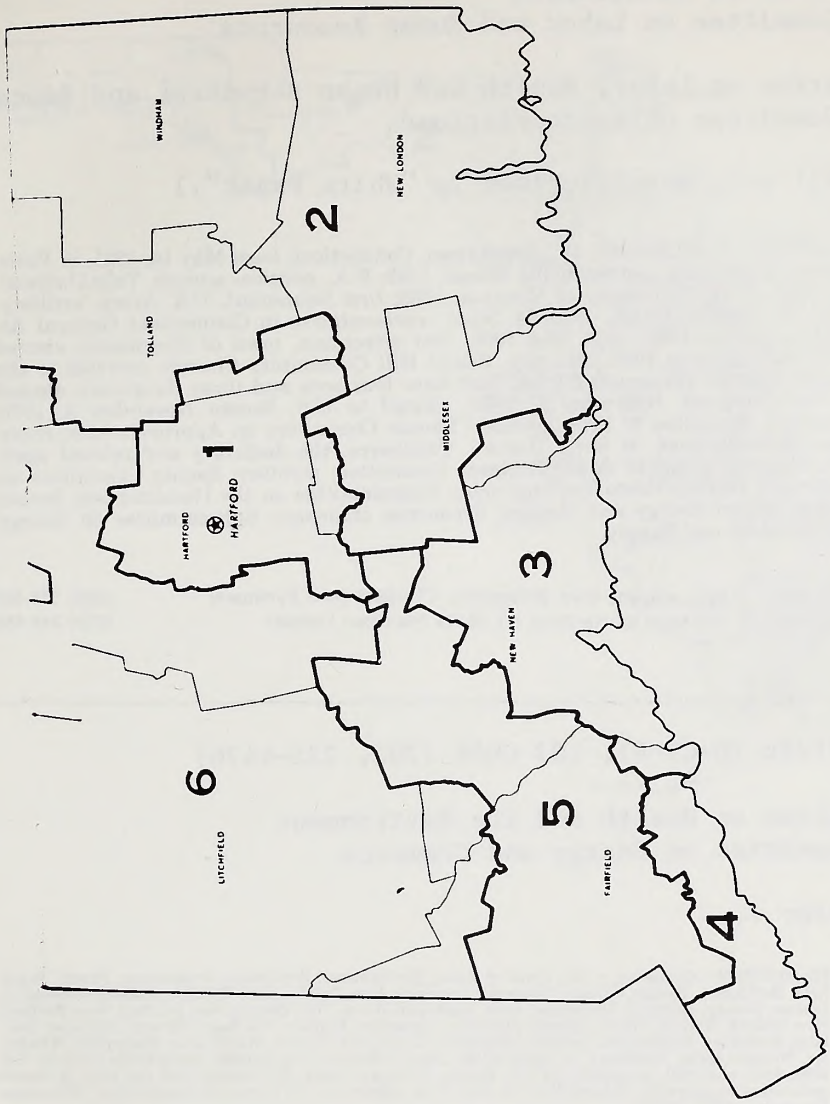
See Chapter 6.

WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG, Republican, of Aurora, Colo.; born in Fremont, Nebr., March 16, 1937; attended Nebraska public schools; Tulane University, 1954-55; University of Minnesota, 1956; served as first lieutenant, Army National Guard, 1957-63; president, Radio Station KOSI, Aurora, Colo.; State representative, 1963-64; State senator, 1965-72; majority leader of State senate, 1969-72; received the "Distinguished Service Award" of the Aurora Junior Chamber of Commerce; named one of the "Outstanding Young Men in Colorado" by the State Jaycees, 1970; chairman, Republican State Platform Drafting Committee, 1968; chairman, Colorado Nixon for President Committee, 1968; member, Arapahoe County and State Republican Central Committees, 1962-72; State Republican Platform and Resolutions Committee, 1966; member: board of directors, and executive committee, Metro Denver Urban Coalition; board of directors, Adams County-Aurora unit of the American Cancer Society; director and vice president, Associated Press Broadcasters Association; married to the former Ellen M. Eaton of Chadron, Nebr., 1962; two children: Ann Elizabeth and William; elected to the 93d Congress, November 7, 1972; reelected to the 94th and 95th Congresses; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 7, 1978, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1979.

Dist Ofc:	1045 Lincoln St, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80203 (Patty Harrell)	(303) 837-2655
Dist Ofc:	Suite 106, 228 N Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (Phyllis Berry)	(303) 634-6071
Dist Ofc:	The Fed Bldg, 400 Rood Ave, Grand Junction, CO 81501 (John Jackson)	(303) 245-9553
Dist Ofc:	722 Thatcher Bldg, 5th & Main, Pueblo, CO 81501 (Dick Wadhams)	(303) 545-9751

CONNECTICUT

(6 districts)



Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R-CT), 313 RSOB (202, 224-4041)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., Republican, Connecticut; born May 16, 1931, in Paris, France; graduated, Lawrenceville School, 1949; B.A., political science, Yale University, 1953; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1958; first lieutenant, U.S. Army, artillery, 1953-55; captain, USAR, 1959-64; State representative in Connecticut General Assembly, elected 1962, 1964, and 1966; first selectman, town of Greenwich, elected 1963 and reelected 1965; attorney; Round Hill Community Church; married to the former Camille DiLorenzo Butler, they have four sons and three daughters: elected to 91st Congress, November 5, 1968; elected to U.S. Senate November 3, 1970; reelected, November 2, 1976; member: Senate Committee on Appropriations; chairman, Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies; chairman, Senate Small Business Committee; member: Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources; chairman, Subcommittee on the Handicapped; Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; chairman, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply.

Dist Ofc:	915 Lafayette Blvd, Bridgeport, CT 06603 (Ann Symmers)	(203) 579-5830
Dist Ofc:	450 Main St, Hartford, CT 06103 (Hamilton Harper)	(203) 244-5882

Rep. Toby Moffett (D-CT-6), 127 CHOB (202, 225-4476)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

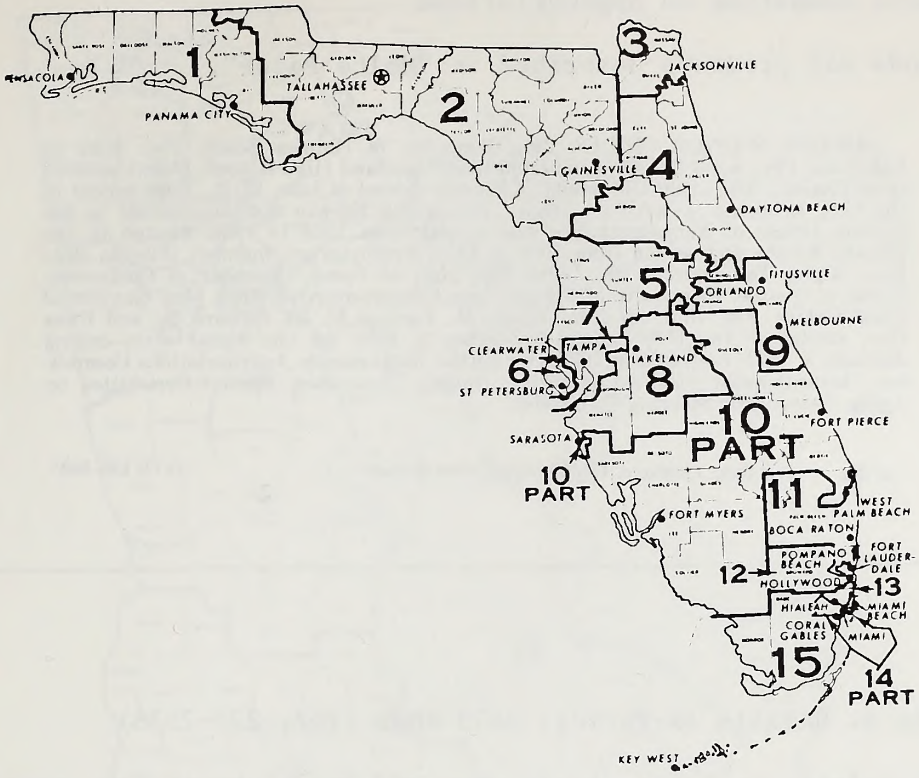
SIXTH DISTRICT.—Consisting of the towns of Avon, Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Bristol, Brookfield, Burlington, Canaan, Canton, Colebrook, Cornwall, East Granby, East Windsor, Enfield, Farmington, Goshen, Granby, Hartland, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Britain, New Fairfield, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plainville, Plymouth, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Sherman, Simsbury, Southbury, Southington, Suffield, Thomaston, Torrington, Warren, Washington, Watertown, Winchester, Windsor Locks, Woodbury, so much of the town of Newtown as includes enumeration districts Nos. 9800, 9802, and 9809, as appears on U.S. Bureau of Census maps, 1970 census; and the town of Somers exclusive of enumeration districts Nos. 215 and 216, as appears on U.S. Bureau of Census maps, 1970 census. Population (1970), 505,331.

TOBY MOFFETT, Democrat, of Litchfield, Conn.; born in Holyoke, Mass., August 18, 1944; attended Suffield, Conn. public schools; A.B., Syracuse University, 1966; M.A., Boston College, 1968; director, Office of Students and Youth, Office of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1969-70; staff assistant to U.S. Senator Walter Mondale, 1970-71; director, Connecticut Citizen Action Group, 1971-74; one child, Julia; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to the each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	160 Farmington Ave, Bristol, CT 06010 (Mollie Ostrowski)	(203) 589-5750
Dist Ofc:	144 W. Main St, New Britain, CT 06052 (Bill Willis)	(203) 224-7186

FLORIDA

(15 districts)



Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-FL), 437 RSOB (202, 224-5274)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

LAWTON MAINOR CHILES, JR., Democrat, of Holmes Beach, Fla.; born in Lakeland, Fla., April 3, 1930; graduated from Lakeland High School, 1948; University of Florida, B.S., 1952; University of Florida School of Law, LL.B., 1955; served in the U.S. Army as an artillery officer during the Korean conflict; elected to the Florida House of Representatives and served from 1958 to 1966; elected to the Florida Senate and served from 1966 to 1970; Presbyterian; member, Florida Blue Key, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Delta Phi, Hall of Fame, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis; trustee, University of Florida Law Center; married Rhea May Grafton of Coral Gables, Fla.; four children: Tandy M., Lawton M. 3d, Edward G., and Rhea Gay; elected to the U.S. Senate November 3, 1970, for the 6-year term ending January 3, 1977; reelected in 1976; committee assignments: Appropriations Committee, Governmental Affairs Committee, Budget Committee, Special Committee on Aging, Democratic Steering Committee.

Dist Ofc: Fed Bldg, Lakeland, FL 33801 (Suzanne Burley) (813) 688-6681

Rep. Louis A. Bafalis (R-FL-10), 2433 RHOB (202, 225-2536)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

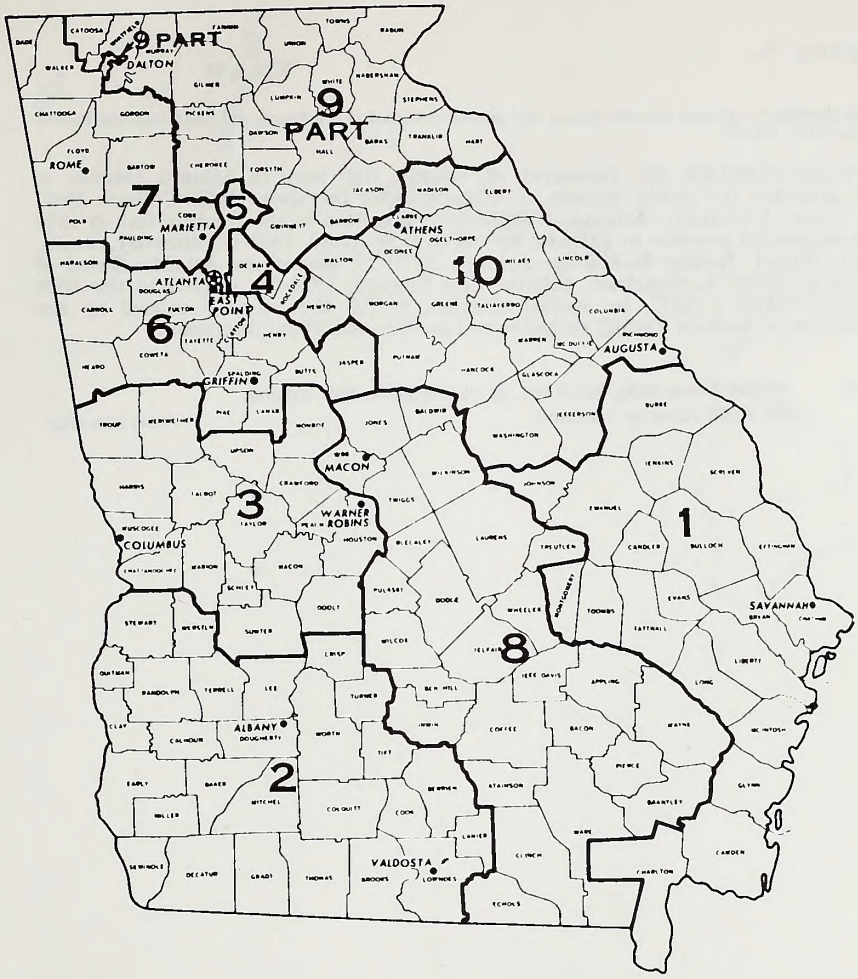
TENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, Highlands, Indian River, Lee, Martin, Okeechobee, Osceola, and St. Lucie. ORANGE COUNTY: That part included in tract 0171 the following enumeration district: 254. PALM BEACH COUNTY: That part included in tracts 1-3, 8, 9, and 78; tract 0004 the following block group: 3. SARASOTA COUNTY: That part included in tracts 11-15 and 22-27; tract 0003 the following enumeration district: 37. Population (1970), 452,848.

LOUIS A. (SKIP) BAFALIS, Republican, of Fort Myers Beach, Fla.; born in Boston, Mass., September 28, 1929; son of Dr. Louis A. and Vesta K. Bafalis; attended public schools in Manchester, N.H.; A.B., St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N.H., 1952; Korean war service; entered U.S. Army as private, rose to captain; member, North Palm Beach County Chamber of Commerce; former vice chairman, Palm Beach County Red Cross; former vice president, Palm Beach Lion's Club; member, board of governors, AHEPA; associate member, Palm Beach Gardens Jaycees; honorary director, South Florida Fair & Exposition; former disaster chairman, Palm Beach County Red Cross; former fund chairman, West Palm Beach Red Cross; former county chairman, Muscular Dystrophy Association; director, North Palm Beach County YMCA; member, Palm Beach Lodge No. 327 F & AM; member, Valley of Lake Worth, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; elected to Florida House of Representatives, 1964; elected to Florida Senate, 1966, reelected 1967 and 1968; Florida Senate minority floor leader, 1968; chairman, Republican National Governor's Conference, 1968; candidate for Governor, 1970; married Mary Elizabeth Lund of Lawton, Okla., 1956; two children: Renee Louise and Gregory Louis; elected to the 93d Congress, November 7, 1972; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 106 Fed Bldg, Ft. Myers, FL 33901 (Richard Nelson) (813) 334-4424
Dist Ofc: 700 Virginia Ave, Ft Pierce, FL 33450 (Mac McLendon) (305) 465-3710

GEORGIA

(10 districts)



Rep. Wyche Fowler, Jr., (D-GA-5), 1504 LHOB (202, 225-3801)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

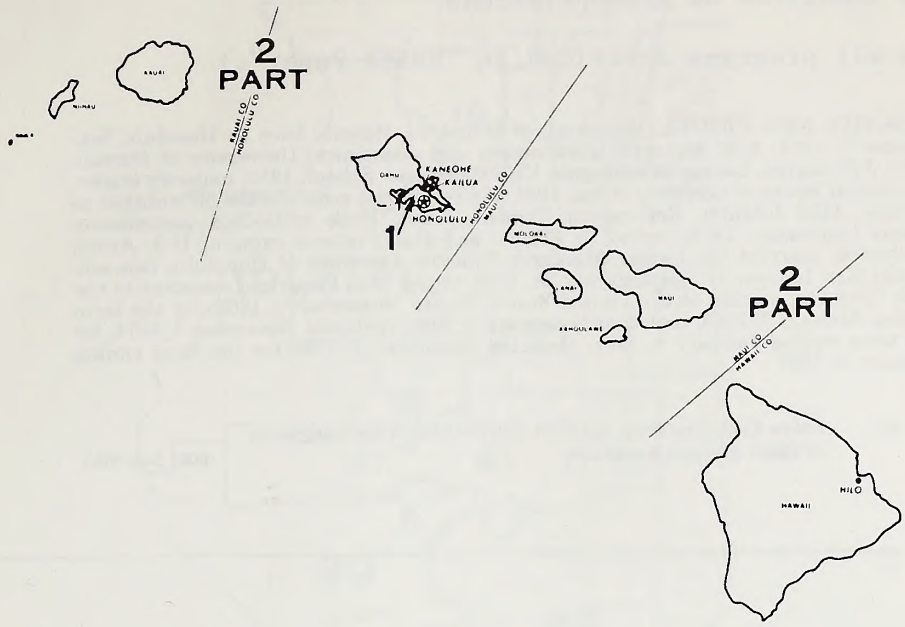
FIFTH DISTRICT.—FULTON COUNTY: Except that portion contained in the Fourth and Sixth Districts. Population (1970), 460,589.

WYCHE FOWLER, JR., Democrat, of Atlanta, Ga.; born in Atlanta, October 6, 1940; attended the public schools of Atlanta; A.B., Davidson (N.C.) College, 1962; J.D., Emory University, Atlanta, 1969; lawyer; admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1970 and commenced practice in Atlanta; served in U.S. Army, 1962–63; attorney, Smith, Cohen, Ringel, Kohler & Martin, Atlanta, 1970–77; served on Atlanta Board of Aldermen, 1970–74; president, Atlanta City Council, 1974–77; elected to the 95th Congress, April 5, 1977, by special election, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Young; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dst Ofc: William-Oliver Bldg, Suite 425. 32 Peachtree St, NW, Atlanta, GA 30303 (Charles Jackson) (404) 688-8207

HAWAII

(2 districts)



HAWAII

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI), 105 RSOB (202, 224-3934)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

DANIEL KEN INOUYE, Democrat, of Honolulu, Hawaii; born in Honolulu September 7, 1924; A.B. degree in government and economics, University of Hawaii, 1950; J.D. degree, George Washington University Law School, 1952; majority leader, Territorial house of representatives, 1954-58; Territorial senate, 1958-59; enlisted as private, 442d Infantry Regimental Combat Team, 1943; battlefield commission, second lieutenant, 1944; served in France and Italy; retired captain, U.S. Army; Methodist; married the former Margaret Shinobu Awamura of Honolulu; one son, Daniel Ken Inouye, Jr.; elected July 28, 1959, to the 86th Congress; reelected to the 87th Congress; elected to the United States Senate November 6, 1962, for the term ending January 3, 1969; reelected November 5, 1968; reelected November 5, 1974, for the term ending January 3, 1981; reelected November 4, 1980 for the term ending January 3, 1987.

Dist Ofc: Prince Kuhio Fed Bldg, Rm 6104, 300 Ala Moana Blvd, Honolulu, HI 96850 (Barbara Sakamoto) (808) 546-7550

Rep. Cecil Heftel (D-HI-1), 1030 LHOB (202, 225-2726)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

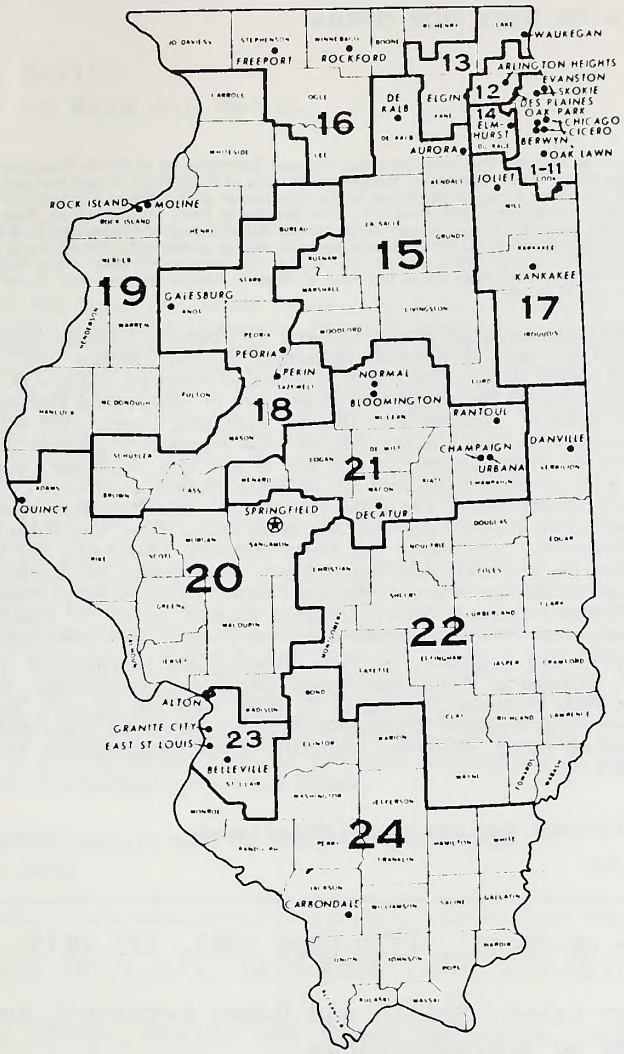
FIRST DISTRICT.—The 7th through 17th representative districts and precincts 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 of the 18th representative district. Population (1970), 362,119.

CECIL "CEC" HEFTEL, Democrat, of Honolulu, Hawaii; born in Cook County, Ill., September 30, 1924; B.S., Arizona State University, 1951; graduate work at University of Utah and New York University; served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46; broadcaster, president, Heftel Broadcasting; president, Air Force Association, Commander, AMVETS, Utah; member: March of Dimes, American Legion, Elks, Eagles, Shrine; married to the former Joyce Glasmann; seven children: Cathy, Lani, Peggy, Susan, Christopher, Terry, and Richard; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc: Rm 4104 Fed Bldg, Honolulu, HI 96850 (Robert Toyofuku) (808) 546-8997

ILLINOIS

(24 districts)



Rep. Martin A. Russo (D-IL-3), 2464 RHOB (202, 225-5736)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

THIRD DISTRICT.—COOK COUNTY: Thornton Township, Calumet Township, all of Worth Township except the villages of Chicago Ridge, Worth, Crestwood, Bridgeview, the city of Palos Heights, and that part of the city of Chicago within the following limits: Beginning at the intersection of 87th Street (Chicago city limits) and Cicero Avenue, thence north on Cicero Avenue to West Marquette Road, thence east on West Marquette Road to the Belt Railway of Chicago, thence north on the Belt Railway of Chicago to West 63d Street, thence east on West 63d Street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, thence south on the Pennsylvania Railroad to 87th Street (Chicago city limits), thence west on the Chicago city limits to the place of the beginning; and also, that part of the city of Chicago which lies west of Western Avenue between 99th Street and 119th Street. Population (1970), 461,180.

MARTY RUSSO, Democrat, of South Holland, Ill.; born in Chicago, January 23, 1944; graduated, Our Lady of Pompeii Grammar School, Chicago, 1957; and St. Ignatius High School, Chicago, 1961; B.A., DePaul University, 1965; J.D., DePaul University College of Law, 1967; admitted to practice in Illinois and Federal courts; law clerk, Hon. John V. McCormack, Illinois Appellate Court, 1967-68; former assistant States attorney, Cook County, Ill., 1971-73; engaged in general trial work in criminal and civil law; admitted to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1974; member: Order Sons of Italy, Kiwanis Club of South Holland, Calumet City Chamber of Commerce, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, American Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, South Suburban Bar Association, Blue Key National Academic Honors Fraternity, and Alpha Phi Delta National Fraternity; life member, Joint Civil Committee of Italian-Americans; board of directors, St. Xavier College and citizens board of Illinois Masonic Medical Center; Selected by Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and Industry, Gateway Branch, as one of Roseland's 10 outstanding young men, 1968; Distinguished Service Award, 1978 from Independent Bakers Association, and Legislator of Year Award, 1978 Independent Truckers; Roman Catholic; married to the former Karen Jorgensen; two children: Tony and Dan; elected to 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member, U.S. House of Representatives Committees on Ways and Means, Select Committee on Aging, Steering Committee of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus.

Dist Ofc: 10634 S Cicero, Oak Lawn, IL 60453 (Robert Macari) (312) 353-8093

Rep. John E. Porter (R-IL-10), 1529 LHOB (202, 225-4835)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

TENTH DISTRICT.—COOK COUNTY: Townships of Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Maine, and Niles. Population (1970), 462,121.

JOHN EDWARD PORTER, Republican, of Evanston, Ill.; born in Evanston, Ill., June 1, 1935; attended public schools and graduated from Evanston Township High School, 1953; attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., 1953-54; B.S., B.A., Northwestern University School of Business, Evanston, Ill., 1957; J.D. with distinction, University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1961; (Michigan Law Review); served in U.S. Army Signal Corps (Reserves), 1958-64; engaged in the practice of law in Evanston, Ill.; admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, United States Court of Claims, and the Illinois State Bar; attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1961-63; member, Illinois State Legislature, 1973-79; member or officer of many civic and philanthropic organizations; member: American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations; member, First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, Ill.; married to the former Kathryn Suzanne Cameron, 1974; five cnildren: John, David, Donna, Robin, and Ann; elected to the 96th Congress, by special election, January 22, 1980; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 2100 Ridge Ave, Evanston, IL 60624 (312) 491-0101
Dist Ofc: 1420 Miner St, Des Plaines, IL 60018 (312) 655-8787

Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-IL-12), 1035 LHOB (202, 225-3711)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—COOK COUNTY: Townships of Wheeling, Elk Grove, Palatine, Schaumburg, Hanover, and Barrington. LAKE COUNTY: Townships of Ela, Vernon, Deerfield, West Deerfield, and Libertyville. Population (1970), 461,054.

PHILIP M. CRANE, Republican, of Mt. Prospect, Ill.; born in Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1930; educated at DePauw University, Hillsdale College, University of Michigan, and University of Vienna, and received M.A. and Ph. D. degrees from Indiana University; honorary doctor of laws, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., 1973; honorary doctor of political science, Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala, 1979; served with the U.S. Army, on active duty, 1954-56; 2 years, advertising manager, Hopkins Syndicate, Inc.; taught at Indiana University for 3 years before moving to Bradley University, Peoria, Ill., in 1963 where he taught United States and Latin American history until 1967; served as director of schools, Westminster Academy, Northbrook, Ill., 1967-68; in 1962, employed by the Republican Party as a public relations expert; in 1964, served as director of research for the Illinois Goldwater Organization; at the request of Richard Nixon, served as one of his advisors and researchers on political and national issues, 1964-68; in 1976 served as chairman of Illinois Citizens for Reagan Committee; trustee of Hillsdale College; chairman, American Conservative Union, 1977-79; director of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute; serves with more than 60 U.S. Senators and Representatives on the National Advisory Board of Young Americans for Freedom; vice chairman of Republican Study Committee, 1973-79; married Arlene Catherine Johnson of Chicago; seven girls, one boy: Catherine Anne, Susanna Marie, Jennifer Elizabeth, Rebekah Caroline, George Washington V, Rachel Ellen, Sarah Emma, and Carrie Esther; elected to the 91st Congress, by special election, November 25, 1969, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Donald Rumsfeld; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member, Committee on Ways and Means.

Dist Ofc: 1450 S New Wilke Rd, Suite 101, Arlington Heights, IL 60005 (Earl Lewis) (312) 394-0790

Rep. George M. O'Brien (R-IL-17), 2439 RHOB (202, 225-3635)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Iroquois, Kankakee, and Will. COOK COUNTY: All of Bloom Township except the villages of Flossmoor and Homewood. Population (1970), 462,943.

GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, Republican, of Joliet, Ill.; born in Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1917; graduated Loyola Academy, Chicago, 1935; Northwestern University, A.B., Phi Beta Kappa, 1939; Yale Law School, J.D., 1947; lieutenant colonel United States Air Force, served with 8th and 12th Air Force, 1941-45; senior partner, law firm of O'Brien, Garrison, Berard & Kusta, 1966-78; elected to Will County Board of Supervisors, 1956-64; assistant supervisor, Joliet Township, 1956-64; member: Legislative Advisory Committee to Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission; State representative, 41st District of Illinois, 1971-72; member: American, Illinois, and Will County Bar Associations, Trial Lawyers Association of Illinois, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Union League of Chicago, and Sigma Chi fraternity; married Mary Lou Peyla of Joliet, 1947; two daughters: Caryl Isabel Bloch and Mary Deborah Treadwell; three grandsons, Bryan Matthew Pershey, Brandon O'Brien Bloch, and Anthony George Bloch; elected to the 93d Congress, November 7, 1972; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 101 N Joliet St, Joliet, IL 60431 (Naomi Haggerty) (815) 740-2040

Rep. Edward R. Madigan (R-IL-21), 2457 RHOB (202, 225-2371)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Champaign, De Witt, Logan, McLean, Menard, and Piatt. MACON COUNTY: All except the townships of Milan and Mount Zion. Population (1970), 464,693.

EDWARD R. MADIGAN, Republican, of Lincoln, Ill., born in Lincoln, Ill., January 13, 1936; graduate, Lincoln College, recipient of Lincoln College Outstanding Alumni Award, 1974; honorary degrees: Doctor of Humane Letters, Lincoln College; Doctor of Laws, James Millikin University; Doctor of Laws, Illinois Wesleyan University; State legislator, 1967-73; chairman, house appropriations subcommittee, chairman, house reapportionment committee, chairman, house campaign committee; recipient, Outstanding State Legislator Award from the Illinois Association of School Superintendents; elected to the 93d Congress; reelected to each succeeding Congress; chairman, House Republican Research Committee; House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, delegate, European Parliamentary Exchange, Russian Parliamentary Exchange; married to Evelyn M. George, Freeport, Ill.; three children: Kimberly, Kellie, and Mary.

Dist Ofc:	202 W Church, Champaign, IL 61820 (Helen Young)	(217) 398-5516
Dist Ofc:	363 S Main, Suite 110, Decatur, IL 62525 (Dorothy Tichenor)	(217) 423-2500
Dist Ofc:	219 S Kickapoo St, Lincoln, IL 62656 (Lyle Morgan)	(217) 735-3521

Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL-24), 227 CHOB (202, 225-5201)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

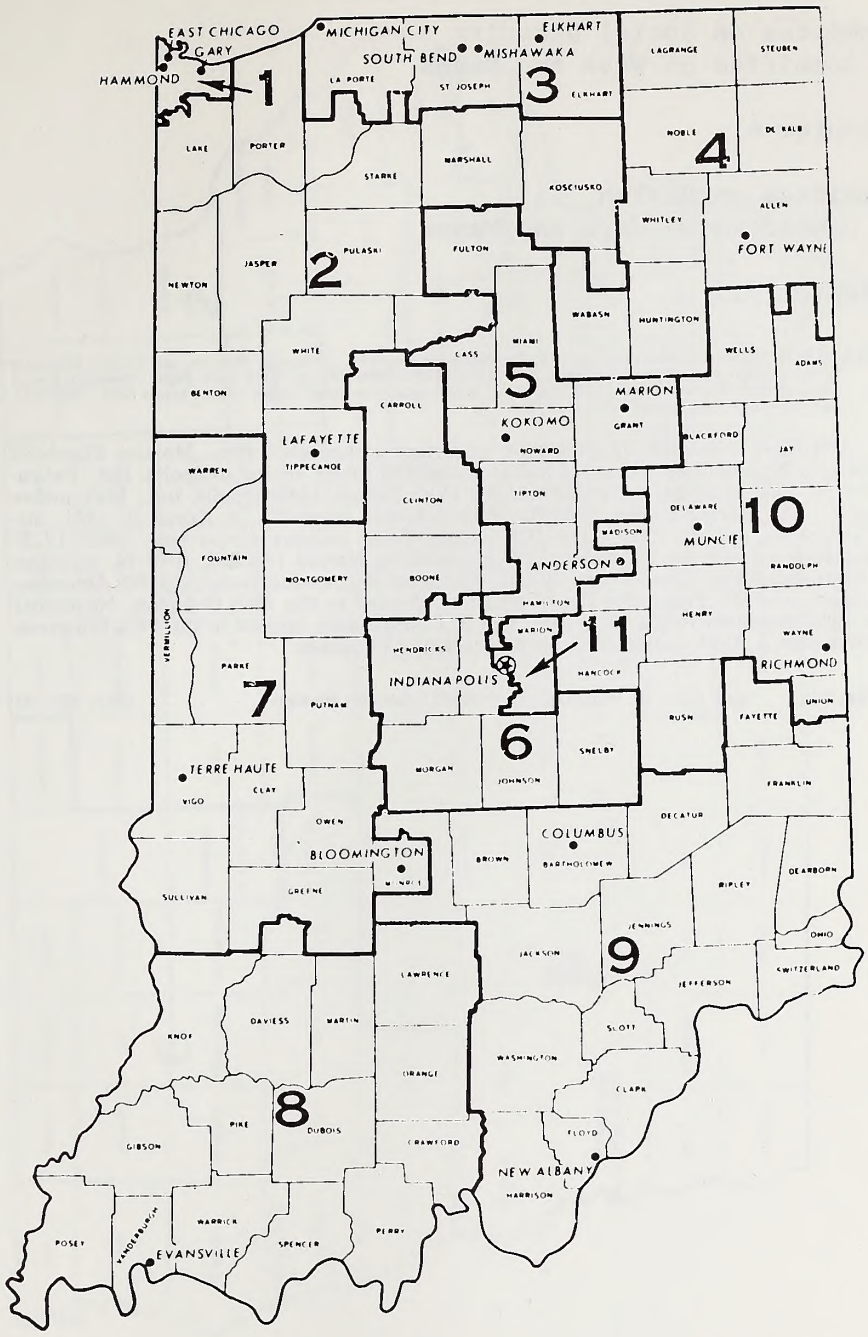
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Alexander, Bond, Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Union, Washington, White, and Williamson (22 counties). Population (1970), 465,017.

PAUL SIMON, Democrat, of Carbondale, Ill.; born, Eugene, Oreg., November 29, 1928, son of Reverend and Mrs. Martin (Ruth) Simon; attended public schools of Eugene, Oreg., University of Oregon, Dana College, Blair, Nebr.; at the age of 19, purchased the Troy Tribune, Troy, Ill., becoming the youngest editor-publisher in the Nation; expanded newspaper business to chain of 14 weeklies, sold in 1966 to devote full time to writing and public service; U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, 1951-53, assigned as a special agent in Europe along the Iron Curtain; elected to Illinois House of Representatives at the age of 25 in 1954, reelected in 1956, 1958, and 1960; elected to Illinois Senate, 1962, reelected in 1966; elected Illinois Lieutenant Governor, 1968, serving from January 1969, to January 1973; taught at Sangamon State University, Springfield, Ill., 1972-73, and at John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics, Harvard University, 1973; received Best Legislator Award of Independent Voters of Illinois seven times, more than any other State legislator; a leader in government reform, he has disclosed his income, assets, and liabilities every year since 1954, and, as Lieutenant Governor, became the first elected State official in the Nation to require the same of his staff; author of five books, "A Hungry World", "Lovejoy—Martyr to Freedom", "Lincoln's Preparation for Greatness", "You Want to Change the World? So Change It!", "The Tongue-Tied American", and coauthor of "Protestant-Catholic Marriages Can Succeed" (with his wife Jeanne) and "The Politics of World Hunger" (Harper's Magazine Press, 1973, with his brother, Rev. Arthur Simon); holds seven honorary doctorates; married to the former Jeanne Hurley of Wilmette, Ill., on April 21, 1960, when both were serving in the Illinois House of Representatives, making them the only husband-wife team in the history of the general assembly; two children, Sheila, March 13, 1961; and Martin, May 21, 1964; Lutheran; home, Carbondale, Ill.; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	250 W Cherry, Carbondale, IL 62901 (Ray Buss)	(618) 457-4171

INDIANA

(11 districts)



Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D-IN-11), 1533 LHOB (202, 225-4011)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

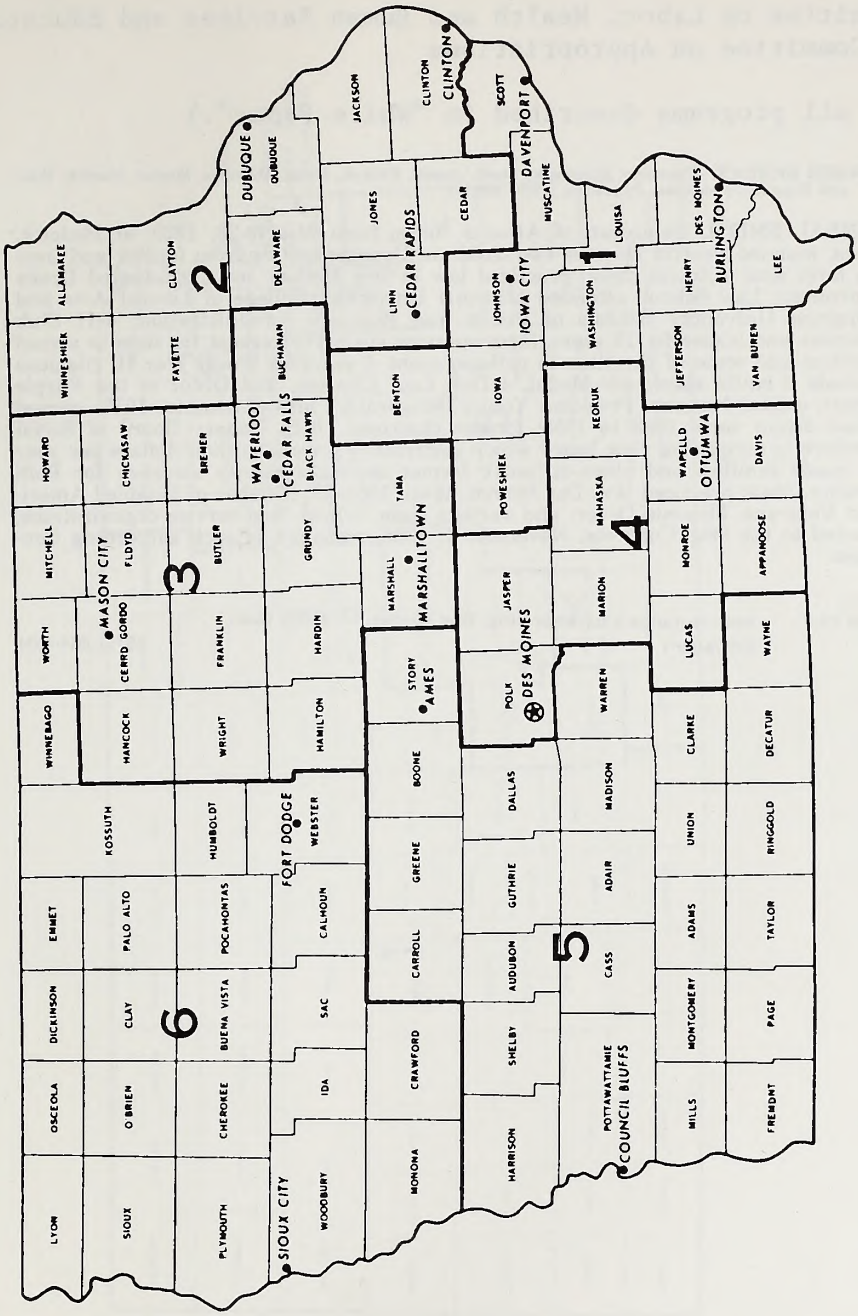
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—MARION COUNTY: Townships of Franklin, Lawrence, Warren, and Center Township except census tracts 3538, 3558, 3560-3562, 3557, 3559, 3563-3573, and 3576-3581; Perry Township except census tracts 3801-3803, 3805-3808, and 3811; Washington Township except census tracts 3201, 3209-3211, and 3219-3223. Population (1970), 472,533.

ANDREW JACOBS, JR. (married to former-and-present Hon. Martha Elizabeth Keys of Kansas), Democrat, of Indianapolis, Ind.; born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 24, 1932, graduated from Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind., 1949; active duty, U.S. Marine Corps, 1950-52, with infantry company in Korea in 1951, discharged as private first class; B.S. degree from Indiana University, 1955; LL.B. degree from Indiana University, 1958; practicing lawyer 1958-65, 1973-74; member: Indianapolis Bar Association, Indiana House of Representatives, 1959-60, American Legion, and SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral; elected to the 89th Congress, November 3, 1964; reelected to the 90th, 91st, and 92d Congresses; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 46 E Ohio St, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (Loretta Raikes) (317) 269-7331

IOWA

(6 districts)



IOWA

Rep. Neal Smith (D-IA-4), 2373 RHOB (202, 225-4426)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

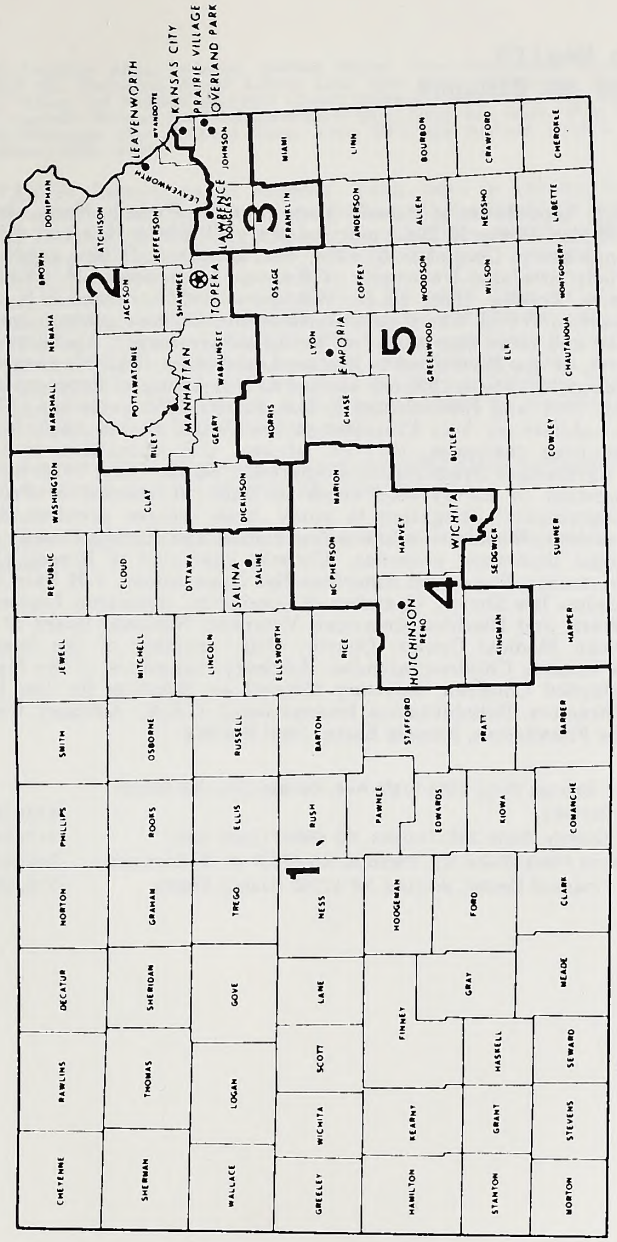
FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Appanoose, Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, and Wapello (10 counties). Population (1970), 468,881.

NEAL SMITH, Democrat, of Altoona, Iowa; born March 23, 1920, at Hedrick, Iowa; married Beatrix Havens; two children, Douglas and Sharon; farmer and lives on farm near Altoona, Iowa; practiced law in Des Moines, Iowa, graduated Drake University Law School; attended Missouri University College of Liberal Arts and Syracuse University Schools of Public and Business Administration; 4-H Club member and leader for 10 years, farm operator since 1937 except for time in armed services and some of the time in college; spent 4 years in World War II, citations include 9 battle stars, Air Medal, 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, and Order of the Purple Heart; elected National President Young Democratic Clubs of America 1953—served usual 2-year term 1953 to 1955; former chairman, Polk County Board of Social Welfare (a nonpaying civic board which distributed several million dollars per year to needy families and elder citizens); former assistant county attorney for Polk County, Iowa; practiced law, Des Moines, Iowa, 1950-59; member of Disabled American Veterans, Masonic Order, and various farm, school, and service organizations; elected to the 86th Congress, November 4, 1958; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 544 Insurance Exchange Bldg, Des Moines, IA 50309 (Gen McCartan) (515) 284-4634

KANSAS

(5 districts)



Sen. Robert Dole (R-KS), 2213 DSOB (202, 224-6521)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

ROBERT J. DOLE, Republican, of Russell, Kans.; born in Russell, Kans., July 22, 1923, son of Mr. and Mrs. Doran R. Dole; married Mary Elizabeth Hanford, member, Federal Trade Commission, December 6, 1975; one daughter, Robin; graduate of Russell public schools; attended University of Kansas, Lawrence; A.B., Washburn Municipal University, Topeka, 1952; LL.B., Washburn, 1952; enlisted U.S. Army, 1943; served 5½ years in World War II as 10th Mountain Division platoon leader in Italy; twice wounded and twice decorated for "heroic achievement"; discharged with rank of captain, 1948; at age 26, elected to Kansas Legislature, 1951-53; elected four terms as Russell County attorney, 1953-61; elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1960; reelected 1962, 1964, and 1966; elected to U.S. Senate 1968; reelected 1974 and 1980; Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, 1976; Republican National Committee chairman, 1971-73; adviser, U.S. delegation to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference, Rome, Italy, 1975; member, Congressional delegation to survey food crisis in India at request of President Johnson, 1966; Congressional delegation to study Arab refugee problem, Middle East, 1967; past president, Washburn Alumni Association and Kansas County Attorneys Association; past lieutenant governor, Kiwanis; chairman of Russell County Red Cross; member, county, State, and American Bar Associations, 4-H Fair Association, B.P.O.E., Masons, Isis Shrine, Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans; National Board of Sponsors of the American Medical Center, Denver, Colo.; member of the board for National Society of Autistic Children; member, Advisory Committee of the National Association for Retarded Children; Advisory Council on Scouting for the Handicapped; Board of Directors, Rehabilitation International, U.S.A.; Advisory Committee, Kansas Kiwanis Foundation; Kansas Easter Seal Society.

Dist Ofc:	Franklin Savings Bldg, 4655 State Ave, Kansas City, KS 66102 (Helen Durbin)	(913) 287-4545
Dist Ofc:	444 SE Quincy, Suite 392, Topeka, KS 66683 (Judy Kay)	(913) 295-2745
Dist Ofc:	76 Parsons Plaza, Suite 102, Parsons, KS 67357 (D. D. Lemond)	(316) 421-5380
Dist Ofc:	Fourth Financial Center, Wichita, KS 67202 (Nancy Smith)	(316) 263-4956

Rep. Robert Whittaker (R-KS-5), 516 CHOB (202, 225-3911)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

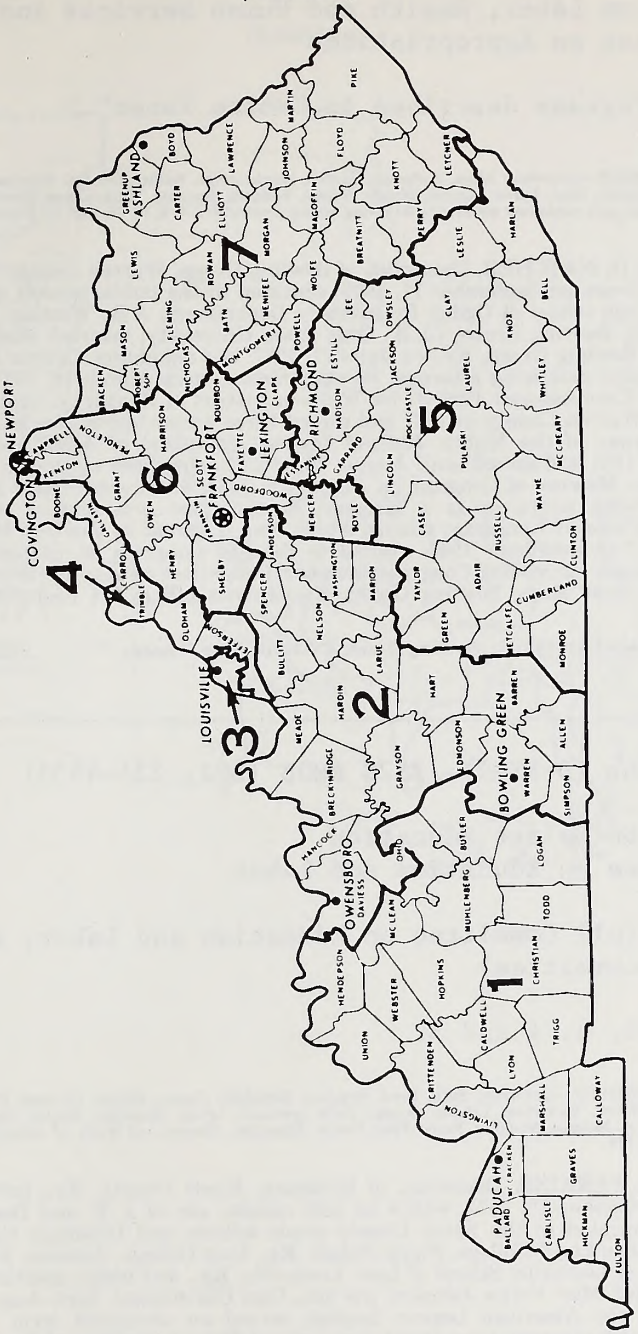
FIFTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Greenwood, Harper, Labette, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Neosho, Osage, Sumner, Wilson, and Woodson. SEDGWICK COUNTY: Cities of Cheney, Clearwater, Derby, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Mulvane, and Viola; townships of Afton, Attica, Erie, Garden Plain, Grand River, Illinois, Morton, Ninnescah, Ohio, Rockford, Salem, Viola, Waco, and precincts 1 and 2 in Riverside Township. Population (1970), 447,026.

BOB WHITTAKER, Republican, of Augusta, Kans.; born in Eureka, Kans., September 18, 1939; attended the public schools; graduated, Eureka High School, 1957; attended Kansas University, 1957-59; Emporia State College, summer, 1959; graduated, Illinois College of Optometry, 1962; optometrist; past president, Heart of America Contact Lens Society; clinic director, Kansas Low Vision Clinic, 1973; Fellow American Academy of Optometry; Kansas House of Representatives, 1974-77; precinct committeeman and city planning commission, 1970-74; past president: Augusta Lions Club and Augusta United Fund; past vice president, Augusta Medical Complex; past advisor, Explorer Scouts; member, past chairman, elder, and licensed lay minister of the Christian Church; married to the former Marlene Faye Arnold, 1963; three children: Steven, Stephanie, and Susan; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc:	PO Box 1111, 908 N Broadway, Pittsburg, KS 66762 (Carolyn Olson)	(316) 232-2320
Dist Ofc:	PO Box 395, 206A E 9th, Winfield, KS 67151 (Claudette Lance)	(316) 221-2020
Dist Ofc:	PO Box 1102, 625 Merchant St, Emporia, KS 66801 (Linda Vander Velde)	(316) 342-6464

KENTUCKY

(7 districts)



Rep. William H. Natcher (D-KY-2), 2333 RHOB (202, 225-3501)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Allen, Anderson, Barren, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Simpson, Spencer, Warren, and Washington. OHIO COUNTY: That part contained within the following voting precincts: 1-3, 5, 10, 18, and 19. Population (1970), 459,416.

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Democrat, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky.; born in Bowling Green on September 11, 1909; educated in the public schools of Bowling Green and high school at Ogden Preparatory Department; A.B., Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green; LL.B., Ohio State University; married Miss Virginia Reardon, of Bowling Green, Ky., on June 17, 1937; two daughters: Celeste Jirles and Louise Murphy; practicing attorney, Bowling Green, since March 18, 1934; Federal Conciliation Commissioner 1936-37 for Western District of Kentucky; elected county attorney of Warren County in 1937 and served three 4-year terms; elected Commonwealth attorney of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of Allen and Warren Counties, in 1951 and served until August 15, 1953, having been elected to Congress; sworn in as a Member of Congress on January 6, 1954, and never missed a day or a vote since being sworn in as a Member; Baptist; past president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Kentucky; during World War II served in the U.S. Navy from October 1942 to December 1945; elected to the 83d Congress on August 1, 1953; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member, Committee on Appropriations; home address, 638 East Main, Bowling Green, Ky.; district office: 414 East 10th Street.

Dist Ofc: 414 East 10th St, Bowling Green, KY 42101 (Ann Francis) (502) 842-7376

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-KY-7), 2328 RHOB (202, 225-4935)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

(Chairman of full Committee on Education and Labor, and ex-officio member of Subcommittee)

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

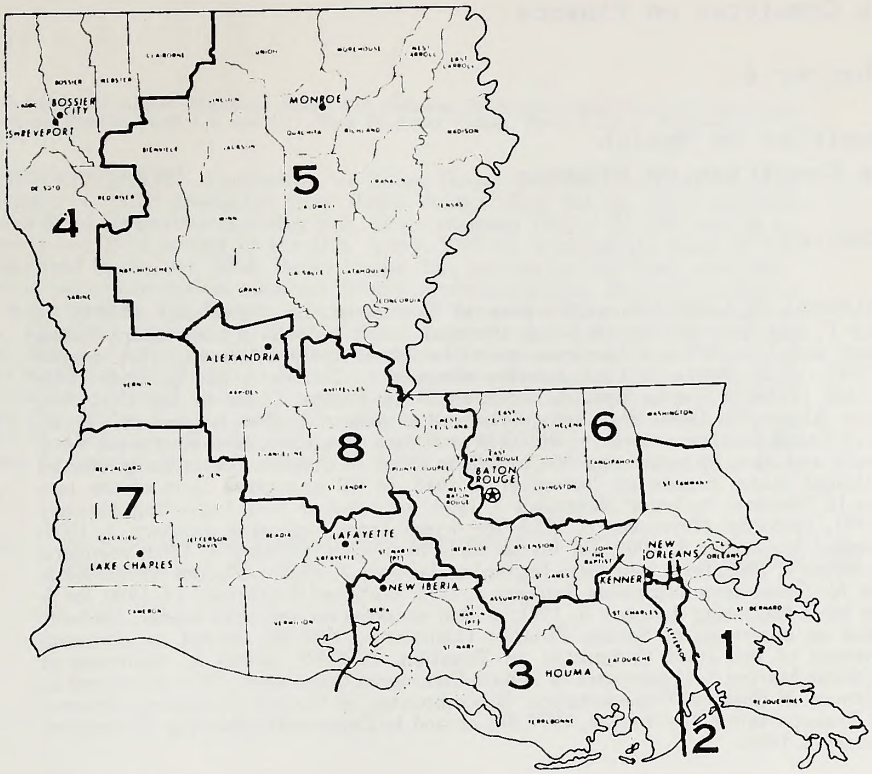
SEVENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Breathitt, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Knott, Lawrence, Letcher (except Eolia precinct), Lewis, Magoffin, Martin, Mason, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Perry, Pike, Powell, Robertson, Rowan, and Wolfe (27 counties). Population (1970), 459,798.

CARL D. PERKINS, Democrat, of Hindman, Knott County, Ky.; born in Hindman, Ky., October 15, 1912, where he still resides; son of J. E. and Dora Calhoun Perkins; educated in the Knott County grade schools and Hindman High School; attended Alice Lloyd College, Pippa Passes, Ky., Lees College, Jackson, Ky., and the University of Louisville School of Law, Louisville, Ky., and began practice of law in 1935; married Miss Verna Johnson; one son, Carl Christopher, born August 6, 1954; member of the American Legion; Baptist; served an unexpired term in 1939 as commonwealth attorney from thirty-first judicial district; member of Kentucky General Assembly from the ninety-ninth district in 1940; elected Knott County attorney in 1941 and reelected in 1945; resigned January 1, 1948, to become counsel for department of highways, Frankfort, Ky.; served in World War II, and saw service in European theater, participating in battles of northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and central Europe; elected on November 2, 1948, to the 81st Congress; reelected to each succeeding Congress; chairman, Committee on Education and Labor.

Dist Ofc: PO Bldg, Ashland, KY 41101 (Carolyn Williams) (606) 325-8530
Dist Ofc: Fed Bldg, Pikeville, KY 41501 (Patty West) (606) 432-4191

LOUISIANA

(8 districts)



Sen. Russell B. Long (D-LA), 217 RSOB (202, 224-4623)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

RUSSELL B. LONG, Democrat; born in Shreveport, La., November 3, 1918, of Huey P. and Rose McConnell Long; attended public schools in Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans, La.; graduate of Louisiana State University; B.A. degree in 1941, LL.B. degree in 1942; lawyer, admitted to Louisiana bar in June 1942; member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Omicron Delta Kappa, Order of the Coif, Tau Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi, Lions, Elks, and American Legion; lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve; veteran of World War II; two daughters, Mrs. Katherine Long Mosely and Mrs. Pamela Long McCardell; married to Carolyn Bason Long; elected to United States Senate on November 2, 1948, to fill unexpired term of the late John H. Overton; reelected November 7, 1950, for a 6-year term beginning January 3, 1951; reelected November 6, 1956, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1957; reelected November 6, 1962, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1963; reelected November 5, 1968, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1969; reelected November 5, 1974, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1975; reelected September 13, 1980, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981; served as assistant majority leader, 1965-68; served as chairman of Senate Finance Committee, 1966-80; served as alternate chairman of the Joint Committee on Taxation, 1966-80; served as chairman of Merchant Marine Subcommittee of Senate Commerce Committee, 1969-76; served as chairman of Surface Transportation Subcommittee of Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, 1977-80; named to Democratic Steering Committee, January 3, 1973.

Dist Ofc: Rm 220, Fed PO Bldg, 750 Florida Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (Carol Wells) (504) 389-0401

Rep. Robert Livingston (R-LA-1), 206 CHOB (202, 225-3015)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

FIRST DISTRICT.—PARISHES: Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany, ORLEANS PARISH: Wards 8, 9, and 15; precincts 9-23 of ward 4; precincts 16-19 of ward 5; precincts 4, 5, 7-9, 9A, 10, and 15-42 of ward 7; precincts 18-21 of ward 17. Population (1970), 454,873.

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, JR., Republican, of New Orleans, La.; born in Colorado Springs, Colo., April 30, 1943; graduated, St. Martin's High School, New Orleans, 1960; B.A., economics, Tulane University, 1967; J.D., Tulane University Law School, 1968; admitted to the Louisiana Bar in 1968 and commenced practice in New Orleans; practiced law as a trial attorney in the law firm of Livingston & Powers; served in the U.S. Navy, 1961-63; graduate, Loyola Institute of Politics, 1973; Assistant U.S. Attorney, deputy chief, Criminal Division, 1970-73; received special achievement award as "Outstanding Assistant U.S. Attorney" in 1973; chief special prosecutor and chief, Armed Robbery Division, Orleans Parish district attorney's office, 1974-75; chief prosecutor, organized crime unit, Louisiana attorney general's office, 1975-76; member: Young Men's Business Club; Navy League; Alliance for Good Government; and also a member of the American, Federal, Louisiana, and New Orleans Bar Associations; married to the former Bonnie Robichaux, 1965; three children: Robert L., III; Richard Godwin; and David Barkley; elected to the 95th Congress, August 27, 1977, in a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard A. Tonry; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc: 610 South St, New Orleans, LA 70130 (Jim Pruitt) (504) 589-2753

Rep. W. Henson Moore, III (R-LA-6), 2404 RHOB (202, 225-3901)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

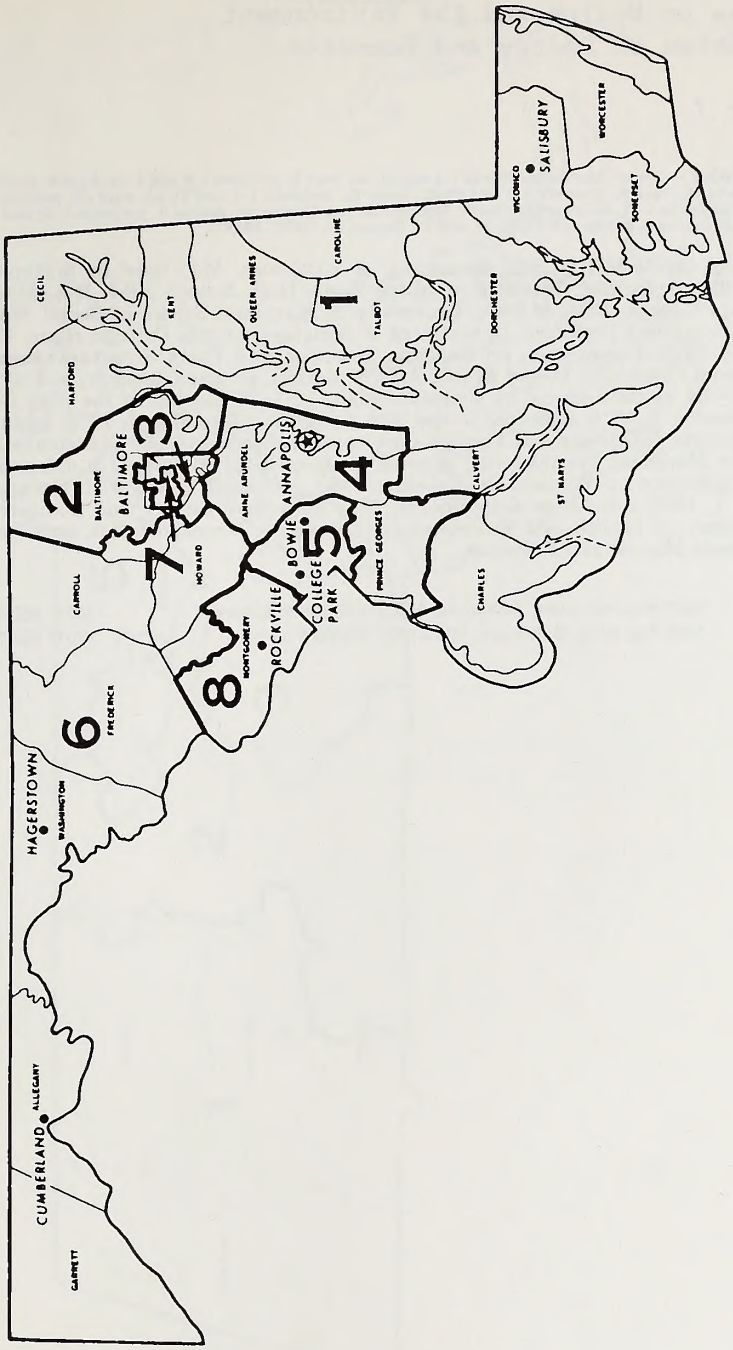
SIXTH DISTRICT.—PARISHES: East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, and Washington. LIVINGSTON PARISH: Wards 1-4, and 6-11. WEST FELICIANA PARISH: Wards 4 and 5. Population (1970), 456,178.

W. HENSON MOORE, Republican, of Baton Rouge, La.; born in Lake Charles, La., October 4, 1939; graduated from Baton Rouge High School, 1958; attended Louisiana State University receiving B.A., in government 1961; J.D., 1965, and M.A., in government, 1973; served in the U.S. Army, 1965-67, attained the rank of captain; admitted to the bar, 1966, Baton Rouge, La.; partner in law firm; vice chairman, civic center committee; member: Rotary, American Legion, Jaycees, Louisiana State, and American Bar Associations; Louisiana Naval War Memorial Commission, Trinity Episcopal Church of Baton Rouge, Sons of the American Revolution, member, board of directors, Baton Rouge Bar Association; member, House Ways and Means Committee and elected to Republican Executive Committee of the Committee on Committees; elected member, Republican State Central Committee (1971-75); member, Republican Policy Committee, 1981; married to the former Carolyn Cherry, January 25, 1963; three children: Henson, Jennifer, and Cherry; elected to the 94th Congress, by special election, January 7, 1975; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: Suite 236, Fed Bldg, 750 Florida Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70801
(Pete Arceneaux) (504) 344-7679

MARYLAND

(8 districts)



Rep. Barbara A. Mikulski (D-MD-3), 407 CHOB (202, 225-4016)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

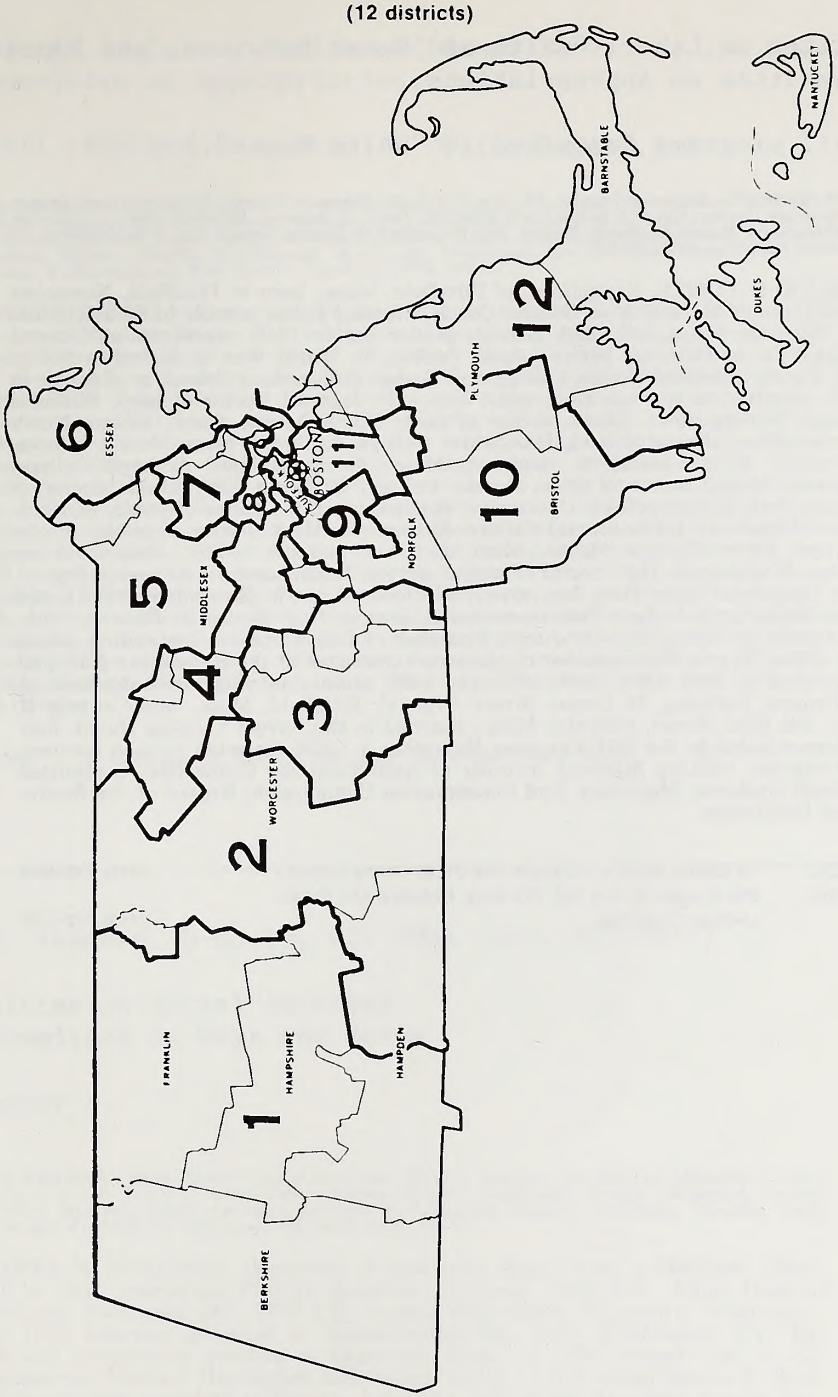
THIRD DISTRICT.—CITY OF BALTIMORE: Wards 1-4 and 21-26; ward 6, precincts 1-4 and 7-14; ward 8, precincts 1-3, 25, and 26; ward 9, precincts 1-5 and 26-31; ward 12, precincts 1-4 and 21-24; ward 20, precinct 13; ward 27, precincts 1-77. BALTIMORE COUNTY: Election district 13; election district 1, precincts 9-16 and 21-32; election district 9, precincts 9-16, 24-31, and 33. Population (1970), 490,851.

BARBARA ANN MIKULSKI, Democrat, of Baltimore, Md.; born in Baltimore, July 20, 1936; graduated, Institute of Notre Dame High School, 1954; B.A. Mount Saint Agnes College, 1958; M.S.W., University of Maryland School of Social Work, 1965; former adjunct professor, Department of Sociology, Loyola College; chair, 1973 Democratic Party Commission on Delegate Selection and Party Structure; consultant, National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs; author, lecturer, teacher, and social worker; served as Baltimore City Councilwoman, 1971-76; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; committee assignments: Interstate and Foreign Commerce, subcommittees—Transportation and Health; Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Congressional adviser, U.S. delegation to U.N. Conference on Women, Copenhagen, 1980; reelected, to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980; committee assignments (97th Congress); Energy and Commerce; subcommittees on Health and Environment; Commerce, Transportation and Tourism; Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Dist Ofc:	1903 Bloomingdale, Baltimore, MD 21216 (Selma Brown)	(301) 962-4531
Dist Ofc:	1018 Fed Bldg, Baltimore, MD 21201 (DeVern Lynn)	(301) 962-3223

MASSACHUSETTS

(12 districts)



Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-MA-1), 2300 RHOB (202, 225-5335)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

FIRST DISTRICT.—BERKSHIRE COUNTY: All cities and towns. FRANKLIN COUNTY: All towns except Orange. HAMPDEN COUNTY: Cities of Holyoke and Westfield. Towns of Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield. HAMPSHIRE COUNTY: City of Northampton. All towns. Population (1970), 469,438.

SILVIO O. CONTE, Republican, of Pittsfield, Mass.; born in Pittsfield, November 9, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ottavio Conte; attended public schools in Pittsfield and the Pittsfield Vocational High School, graduating in 1940; machinist at General Electric Co. in Pittsfield before joining Seabees in World War II; served in Southwest Pacific; attended Boston College and Boston College Law School, graduating in 1949; admitted to the bar same year; honorary degrees: Doctor of laws, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; doctor of laws, North Adams State College, North Adams, Mass.; doctor of laws, Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass., doctor of laws, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.; doctor of laws, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., doctor of laws, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; doctor of humane letters, Georgetown University, Washington D.C.; doctor of public administration, American International College, Springfield, Mass.; doctor of public administration, Curry College, Milton, Mass; doctor of humane letters, Mount Vernon College, Washington, D.C.; doctor of public service, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.; degree of laws, Tufts University, Medford, Mass.; in November 1950 elected to the Massachusetts State Senate; served as Senator from Berkshire District, 1951-58; selected by Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce as outstanding young man of the year in 1954; member of platform committee at the Republican National Convention in 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, and 1976; maintains congressional offices at the Federal Building, 78 Center Street Arterial, Pittsfield, Mass., and Century II Plaza, 200 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.; married to the former Corinne Duval; four children; elected to the 86th Congress November 4, 1958; reelected to each succeeding Congress; ranking Minority member of Appropriations Committee; Committee on Small Business; Migratory Bird Conservation Commission; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dist Ofc:	78 Center Arterio, Pittsfield, MA 01201 (Anna Ozols)	(413) 442-4919
Dist Ofc:	650 Dwight St, Rm 205, PO Bldg, Holyoke, MA 01040 (Jeffrey Ciuffreda)	(413) 532-7010

Rep. Joseph D. Early (D-MA-3), 2349 RHOB (202, 225-5931)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

THIRD DISTRICT.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY: City of Marlborough. Towns of Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, and Hudson. NORFOLK COUNTY: Towns of Bellingham, Franklin, and Medway. WORCESTER COUNTY: City of Worcester. Towns of Auburn, Berlin, Blackstone, Boylston, Clinton, Grafton, Hopedale, Leicester, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Unbridge, Westborough, and West Boylston. Population (1970), 469,443.

JOSEPH D. EARLY, Democrat, Worcester, Mass., born in Worcester, January 31, 1933; son of the late George F. and Mary V. (Lally) Early; educated in Worcester at Blessed Sacrament Grammar School, St. John's High School, and College of the Holy Cross—B.S. in business administration, 1955; captain of the Holy Cross Crusaders Basketball Team 1954-55; Naval ROTC Holy Cross College, 4 years; commissioned ensign, U.S. Navy, June 1955; intelligence officer aboard destroyer U.S.S. *Dashiell*, 2 years; released to inactive duty as lieutenant (jg.); teacher at St. John's Preparatory School in Shrewsbury, Mass.; teacher-coach at David Prouty High School, Spencer, Mass., 1959-63; elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 21st Worcester District, for six successive terms, 1963-74; served as vice chairman of the house ways and means committee for two terms; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress, representing the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts; member of the House Appropriations Committee; Subcommittees on State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary; and Labor/HEW; member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Congressional Committee; received honorary doctor of laws degree, June 1975, Central New England College of Technology (Worcester); honorary doctor of laws degree, Worcester State College, May 1978; married to the former Marilyn Powers and father of eight children.

Dist Ofc: 34 Mechanic St, Rm 203, Worcester, MA 01608 (Walter Shea) (617) 752-6718

Rep. James M. Shannon (D-MA-5), 224 CHOB (202, 225-3411)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

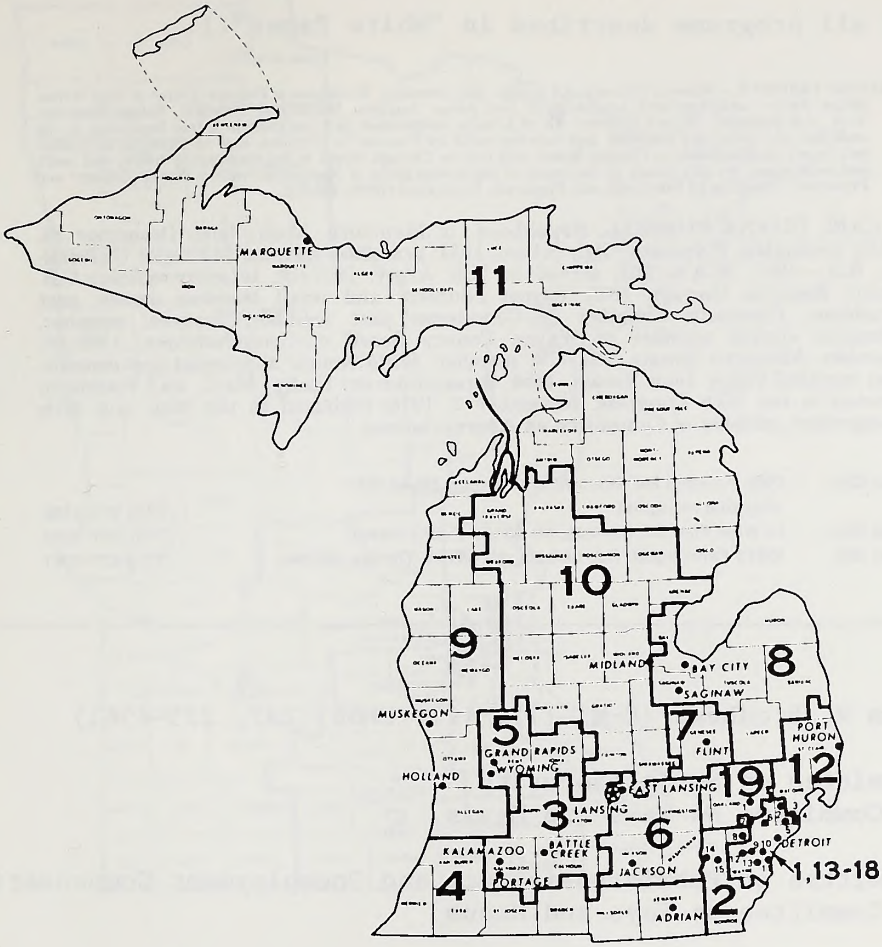
FIFTH DISTRICT.—ESSEX COUNTY: City of Lawrence. Towns of Andover and Methuen. MIDDLESEX COUNTY: City of Lowell. Towns of Acton, Ashby, Bedford, Billerica, Boxborough, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lexington, Littleton, North Reading, Pepperell, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Westford, and Wilmington. Population (1970), 473,154.

JAMES M. SHANNON, Democrat, of Lawrence, Mass.; born in Methuen, Mass., April 4, 1952; graduated, Phillips Academy, Andover, 1969; B.A., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., 1973; J.D., George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1975; attorney; admitted to Massachusetts Bar, 1975; Washington, D.C. Bar 1976, and commenced practice in Lawrence, Mass., in 1976; former aide to U.S. Congressman Michael Harrington and former intern to U.S. Congressman F. Bradford Morse; past president of Greater Lawrence unit of the American Cancer Society; former member of board of directors of the Greater Lawrence Mental Health Center, Greater Lawrence Council for Children; member, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia Bar Associations; married to the former Silvia Castro, 1973; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 11 Lawrence St, Lawrence, MA 01840 (617) 683-5313
Dist Ofc: 134 Middle St, Lowell, MA 01852 (617) 459-0101

MICHIGAN

(19 districts)



Rep. Carl D. Pursell (R-MI-2), 1414 LHOB (202, 225-4401)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

SECOND DISTRICT.—MONROE COUNTY: All except Ash township. WASHTENAW COUNTY: Cities of Ann Arbor, Milan, Saline, and Ypsilanti; townships of Ann Arbor, Augusta, Northfield, Pittsfield, Salem, Superior, York, and Ypsilanti. WAYNE COUNTY: All of Livonia except that part enclosed in a line beginning at the southern city limits and Fremont, and running north on Fremont to Grandon, east on Grandon to Middlebelt, north on Middlebelt to Chicago Street, and east on Chicago Street to the eastern city limits, and south and west along the city limits to the point of beginning; cities of Northville (within Wayne County) and Plymouth; townships of Northville and Plymouth. Population (1970), 466,852.

CARL DUANE PURSELL, Republican, of Plymouth, Mich.; born December 19, 1932; graduated, Plymouth High School, 1951; graduate, Eastern Michigan University, B.A.—1957, M.A.—1962; served in U.S. Army, 1957-59, infantry officer; U.S. Army Reserves through 1965; former educator and small business owner; past president, Plymouth Chamber of Commerce; past member, Jaycees; member, Kiwanis; elected member of Wayne County Board of Commissioners, 1969-70; member, Michigan Senate, 1971-76; member, State senate appropriations committee; married Peggy Jean Brown, 1956; three children: Philip, Mark, and Kathleen; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses; member of Committee on Appropriations.

Dist Ofc:	2500 Packard Rd, Rm 102, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (Cynthia Hudgins)	(313) 971-5760
Dist Ofc:	14 West First St, Monroe, MI 48161 (Frank Vasio)	(313) 241-1010
Dist Ofc:	15271 Farmington Rd, Livonia, MI 48154 (Denise Radtke)	(313) 427-1081

Rep. William M. Brodhead (D-MI-17), 1114 LHOB (202, 225-4961)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

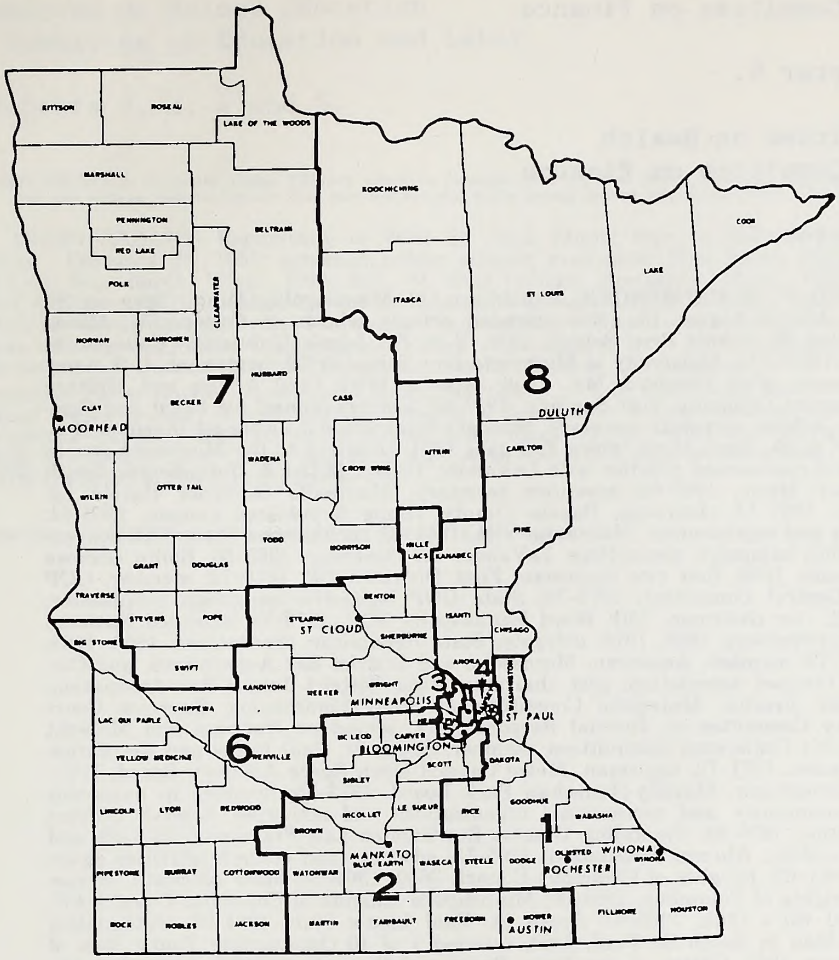
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Oakland (part) and Wayne (part); the cities of Farmington, Farmington Hills, Lathrup Village, and Southfield; township of Redford; the northwest section of the city of Detroit. Population (1970), 467,544.

WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD, Democrat, of Detroit, Mich.; born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1941; graduated with an A.B. degree from Wayne State University, 1965, and a J.D. degree from the University of Michigan Law School, 1967; admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1968 and engaged in the practice of law from 1968 to 1971; elected to the Michigan House of Representatives, 1970, and reelected, 1972; married, wife's name, Kathleen; two children: Michael and Paul; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	24261 Grand River Ave, Detroit, MI 48219 (Patricia Thornton)	(313) 537-1400

MINNESOTA

(8 districts)



Sen. David Durenberger (R-MN), 353 RSOB (202, 224-3244)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

DAVID F. DURENBERGER, Republican, of Minneapolis, Minn.; born in St. Cloud, Minn., August 19, 1934; attended private schools in Collegeville, Minn.; graduated St. John's Prep School, 1951; B.A., St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., 1955; J.D., University of Minnesota Law School, 1959; lieutenant, U.S. Army Intelligence, Fort Holabird, Md., 1956; captain, 407th Civil Affairs and Military Government Company, Fort Snelling, 1957-63; lawyer; counsel for Legal and Community Affairs; corporate secretary, Manager International Licensing Division, H.B. Fuller Co., St. Paul, Minn., since February 1971; admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1959 and commenced practice with LeVander, Gillen, Miller & Durenberger, South St. Paul, Minn., 1959-66; executive secretary, Minnesota Governor Harold LeVander, 1967-71; chairman, Dakota County Young Republican League, 1963-64; director and legal counsel, Minnesota YRL, 1964-65; cochairman, State YRL convention, 1965; campaign committees: LeVander for Governor, 1965-66; Rollin Glewwe for Senate, 1966; first vice chairman, First District GOP, 1970-72; member, GOP State Central Committee, 1972-73; State GOP legislative campaign coordinator, 1971-72; vice chairman, 13th Ward Minneapolis GOP, 1973-74; attended National GOP Conventions, 1968, 1976; delegate, State Republican conventions, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972; member, American, Minnesota, and District Bar Associations, and Corporate Counsel Association; past chairman, First District Junior Bar Association; executive director: Minnesota Constitutional Study Commission; Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Judicial Responsibility; served on National and Midwest Governor's Conference Committees; member, South St. Paul Parks and Recreation Commission, 1971-72; chairman, Metro Council Open Space Advisory Board, 1972-74; commissioner, Murphy-Hanrehan Park Board, 1973-75; involved in numerous civic, community, and recreational organizations and activities; Reserve Officers Association, 1956-63; chancellor, Gamma Eta Gamma Law Fraternity, 1958-59, and vice president, Alumni Association, 1965-75; advocate and council activities chairman, 1961-62; Knights of Columbus Council 3659, 1960-64; State advocate, Minnesota Knights of Columbus, 1964-66; Minneapolis Knights of Columbus Council 435; St. Paul Elk's Club, 1965-67; South St. Paul Lion's Club, 1964-67; Outstanding Young Man in South St. Paul, 1964; selected 1 of 10 Outstanding Young Men of Minnesota; 1965; Citizen of the Year, Parks and Recreation, 1977; married to the former Penny Baran, 1971; four children: Charles, David, Michael, and Daniel; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 7, 1978, to complete the unexpired term of Hubert H. Humphrey for the term ending January 3, 1983; assumed office on November 8, 1978.

Dist Ofc: Suite 550 East, Butler Sq Bldg, Minneapolis, MN 55403
(George Thiss) (612) 725-6111

Rep. Arlen Erdahl (R-MN-1), 1518 LHOB (202, 225-2271)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

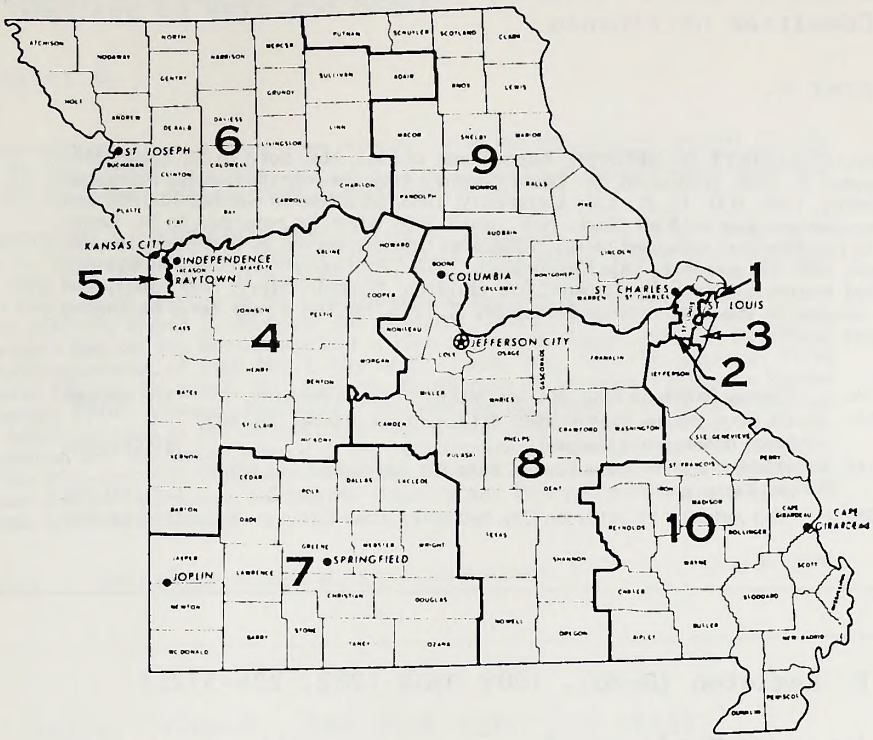
FIRST DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Houston, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, Washington, and Winona. DAKOTA COUNTY: That part not included in the Second District. Population (1970), 473,918.

ARLEN ERDAHL, Republican, of West St. Paul, Minn.; born in Blue Earth, Minn., February 27, 1931; attended public schools; graduated Blue Earth High School, Blue Earth, Minn., 1949; B.A., St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., 1953; M.P.A., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1966; served in U.S. Army, Sp3c., 1954-56; farmer; served in the Minnesota House of Representatives, 1963-70, chairman of labor committee; Congressional Fellow, Washington, D.C., 1968; Minnesota Secretary of State, 1970-74; Minnesota Public Service Commission, 1975-78; member: Farm Bureau, American Legion, Sportsmen's Club, Red Cross, and Boy Scout leader; Sunday School teacher; Freedom's Foundation Award, Distinguished Alumnus—St. Olaf; married to the former Ellen Marie Syrdal, 1958; six children: Rolf, Eric, John, Lars, Laura, and Kari; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 33 Wentworth Ave, W St Paul, MN 55118 (Arlen Wittrock) (612) 725-7716

MISSOURI

(10 districts)



MISSOURI

Sen. John C. Danforth (R-MO), 460 RSOB (202, 224-6154)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

JOHN CLAGGETT DANFORTH, Republican, of Flat, Mo.; born in St. Louis, Mo., September 5, 1936; graduated, St. Louis Country Day School, 1954; A.B., Princeton University, 1958; B.D., LL.B., Yale University, 1963; admitted to the bar in 1963 and commenced practice in New York, N.Y., until 1966 when he returned to St. Louis, Mo., to practice law; ordained clergy, Episcopal Church; served as Missouri attorney general, 1969-76; member, Yale Corporation, 1973-79; Missouri Academy of Squires; married to the former Sally Dobson; five children: Eleanor, Mary, D.D., Jody, and Tom; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 2, 1976, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1977.

Dist Ofc:	Railway Exchange Bldg, St Louis, MO 63101 (John Heffern)	(314) 425-6381
Dist Ofc:	US Court House, Suite 943-945, 811 Grand Ave, Kansas City, MO 64106 (Georgeanne Hedges)	(816) 374-6101
Dist Ofc:	1736 E Sunshine, Plaza Towers, Suite 705, Springfield, MO 65804 (Paul Morris)	(417) 881-7068
Dist Ofc:	1233 Jefferson St, Jefferson City, MO 65101 (Clair Elsberry)	(314) 635-7292

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-MO), 1209 DSOB (202, 224-5721)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

See Chapter 2.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

THOMAS FRANCIS EAGLETON, Democrat, of St. Louis, Mo.; born September 4, 1929, in St. Louis; served in U.S. Navy; B.A., cum laude, Amherst College, 1950; LL.B., cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1953; married Barbara Ann Smith of St. Louis, 1956; father of Terence and Christin Eagleton. Elected Circuit Attorney (prosecutor) of St. Louis, 1956; Attorney General of Missouri, 1960; Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, 1964; United States Senator, 1968, 1974, and 1980. Recipient of numerous awards and honors, including: National District Attorneys Association Furtherance of Justice Award; UPI Missouri Man of the Year; Harry S Truman Good Neighbor Award; Leon Jordan Memorial Award; Midcontinent Farmers Association Distinguished Service Award; National Rifle Association Legislator of the Year Award; Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Dist Ofc:	2511 Fed Bldg, 1520 Market St, St Louis, MO 63103 (Mike Ryan)	(314) 425-5067
Dist Ofc:	811 Grand Ave, Rm 911, Kansas City, MO 64106 (Chris Clouser)	(816) 374-2747
Dist Ofc:	320 Jackson St, Jefferson City, MO 65101 (Gene Bickel)	(314) 634-2488

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-MO-3), 218 CHOB (202, 225-2671)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

THIRD DISTRICT.—City of St. Louis: Census tracts 1011-1017.99, 1021-1025, 1031-1037, 1041-1044, 1131-1134, 1141-1143, 1151-1157, 1161-1165, 1171-1174, 1181-1185, 1191, 1193, 1211, 1221, 1222, 1224, 1231-1235, 1241-1245, 1251, and 1253. St. Louis County: Townships of Concord and Lemay; Gravois Township, census tracts 2197, 2198, 2208.01-2208.03, and 2212.01. Population (1970), 467,544.

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, Democrat, of St. Louis, Mo.; born in St. Louis, January 31, 1941; graduated, Southwest High School, 1958; B.S., Northwestern University, 1962; J.D., University of Michigan Law School, 1965; admitted to the bar in 1965 and commenced practice in St. Louis; attorney, partner, Thompson & Mitchell law firm, 1965-77; served in Missouri Air National Guard, 1965-71; chairman, Young Lawyer's Section, the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, 1971-73; Democratic Committeeman of 14th Ward, city of St. Louis, Mo., 1971-77; member: Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., Kiwanis, Boy Scouts of America, Children's United Research Effort, Missouri Bar Association, and the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis; married to the former Jane Ann Byrnes, 1966; three children: Matthew, Christine, and Katherine; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses; member, House Committee on Ways and Means; House Budget Committee; Democratic Steering and Policy Committee; chief of task forces, Democratic Caucus.

Dist Ofc: 3470 Hampton, St Louis, MO 63109 (Jim Komorek) (314) 351-5100

Rep. Wendell Bailey (R-MO-8), 504 CHOB (202, 225-5155)

(Ranking Republican on full Labor and Education Committee and ex-officio member of Subcommittee on Select Education.)

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

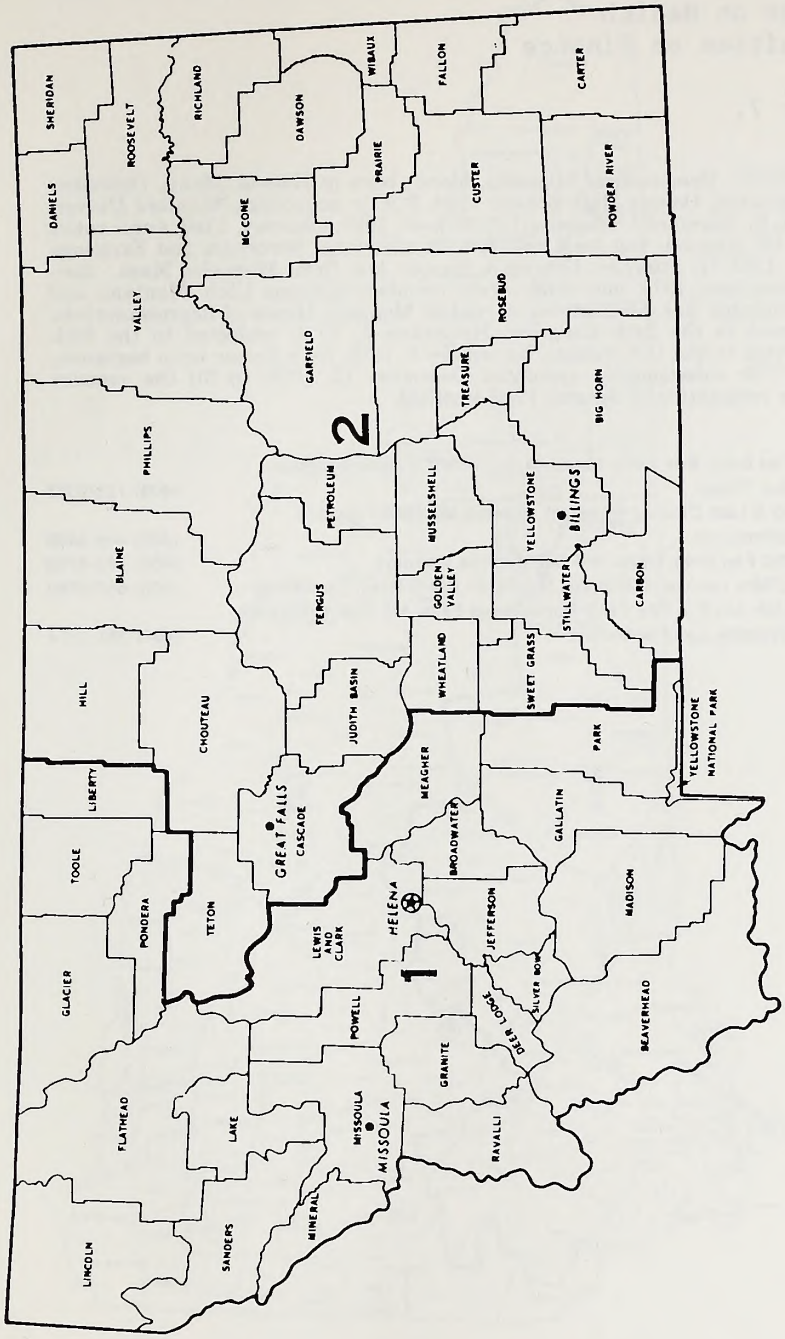
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Counties: Boone, Camden, Cole, Crawford, Dent, Franklin, Gasconade, Howell, Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Oregon, Osage, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, and Washington. St. Louis County: Meramec Township, Missouri River and Queeny Township, census tracts 2178.01-2178.03 and 2216. Population (1970), 467,532.

WENDELL BAILEY, Republican, of Willow Springs, Mo.; born in Willow Springs, Mo., July 30, 1940; attended Willow Springs public schools; graduated, Willow Springs High School, 1958; B.S., Southwest Missouri State University, 1962; owner, automobile dealership; elected to Missouri House of Representatives, 1972-80; city councilman; mayor, Willow Springs, Mo., 1970-72; member: Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Lions, Elks, Jaycees, First Baptist Church, Howell County Airport Authority, Howell County Pork Producers; board member: Howell County Baptist Westview Nursing Home; Ozark Development Corp.; Distinguished Legislator Award, Missouri Health Association; married to the former Jane Ann Bray, 1963; three children: Michael, John, and Jill; elected to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980.

Dist Ofc: 105 W High St, PO 1806, Jefferson City, MO 65102 (Jim Thompson) (314) 634-3331
Dist Ofc: 1039 Kingshighway, PO Box DD, Rolla, MO 65401 (Gini Webb) (314) 341-2520
Dist Ofc: 319 Lafayette St, PO 358, Washington, MO 63090 (Pat Wall) (314) 239-7733

MONTANA

(2 districts)



Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), 1107 DSOB (202, 225-2651)

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

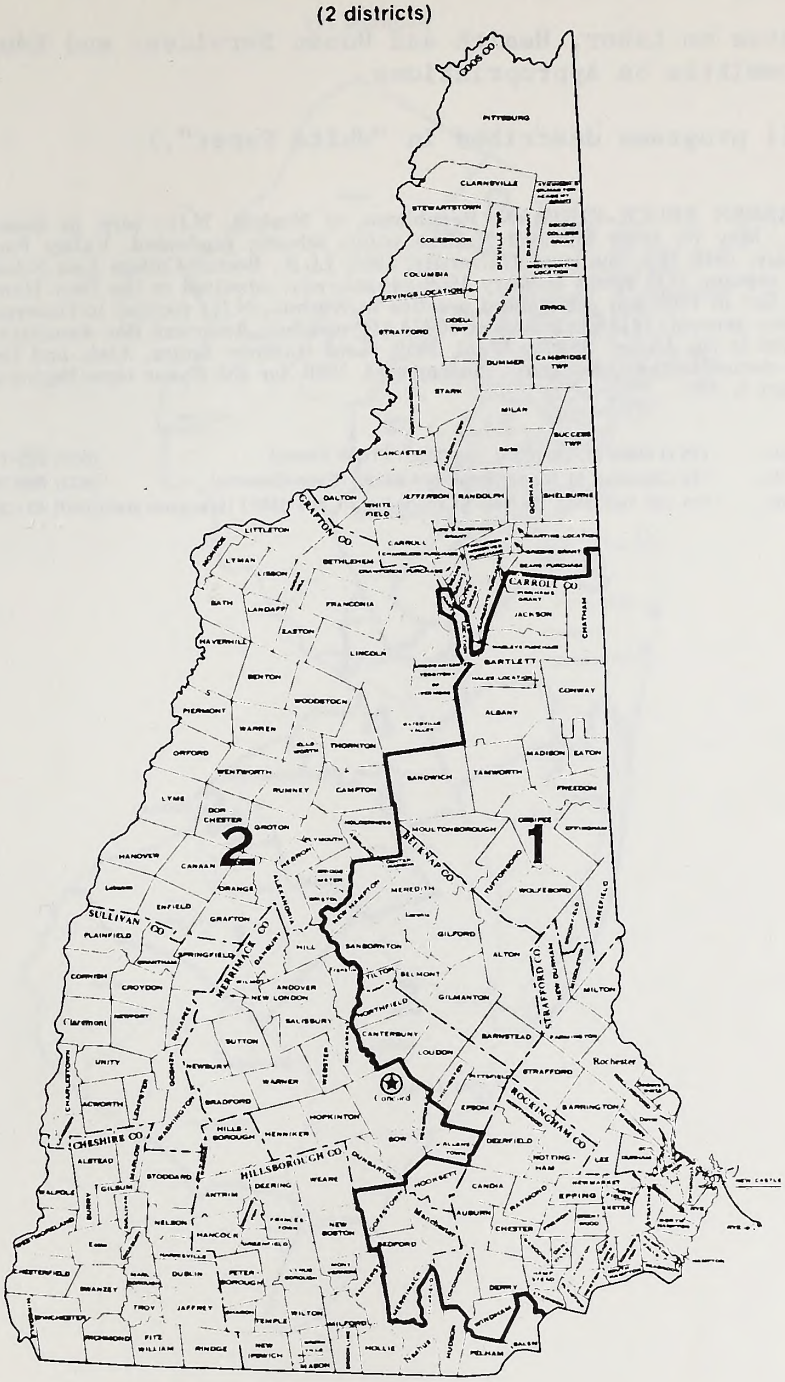
See Chapter 7.

MAX BAUCUS, Democrat, of Missoula, Mont.; born in Helena, Mont., December 11, 1941; graduated, Helena High School, 1959; B.A. in economics, Stanford University, 1964; LL.B., Stanford University Law School, 1967; attorney, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1967-68; attorney and legal assistant to chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, 1968-71; attorney, George & Baucus law firm, Missoula, Mont.; married Ann Geracimos, 1975; one child: Zeno; member: Kiwanis Club, Montana and District of Columbia Bar Associations; served in Montana House of Representatives, 1973-74; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to the 95th Congress; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 7, 1978, for a 6-year term beginning January 3, 1979; subsequently appointed December 15, 1978, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Paul Hatfield.

Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Box 7488, Missoula, MT 59807 (Carlene Nimlos, Sue Tillett)	(406) 728-2043
Dist Ofc:	62 S Last Chance Gulch #A, Helena, MT 59601 (Donna Schmauch)	(406) 449-5480
Dist Ofc:	256 Fed Bldg, Butte, MT 59701 (Mike Cooney)	(406) 782-8700
Dist Ofc:	2708½ 1st Ave N, Billings, MT 59101 (Barb Gray, Liz Ching)	(406) 657-6790
Dist Ofc:	10th Ave S & Fox Farm Road, Great Falls, MT 59401 (Barbara Osborne, Lyall Schaefer)	(406) 761-1574

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(2 districts)



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sen. Warren Rudman (R-NH), 4104 DSOB (202, 224-3324)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

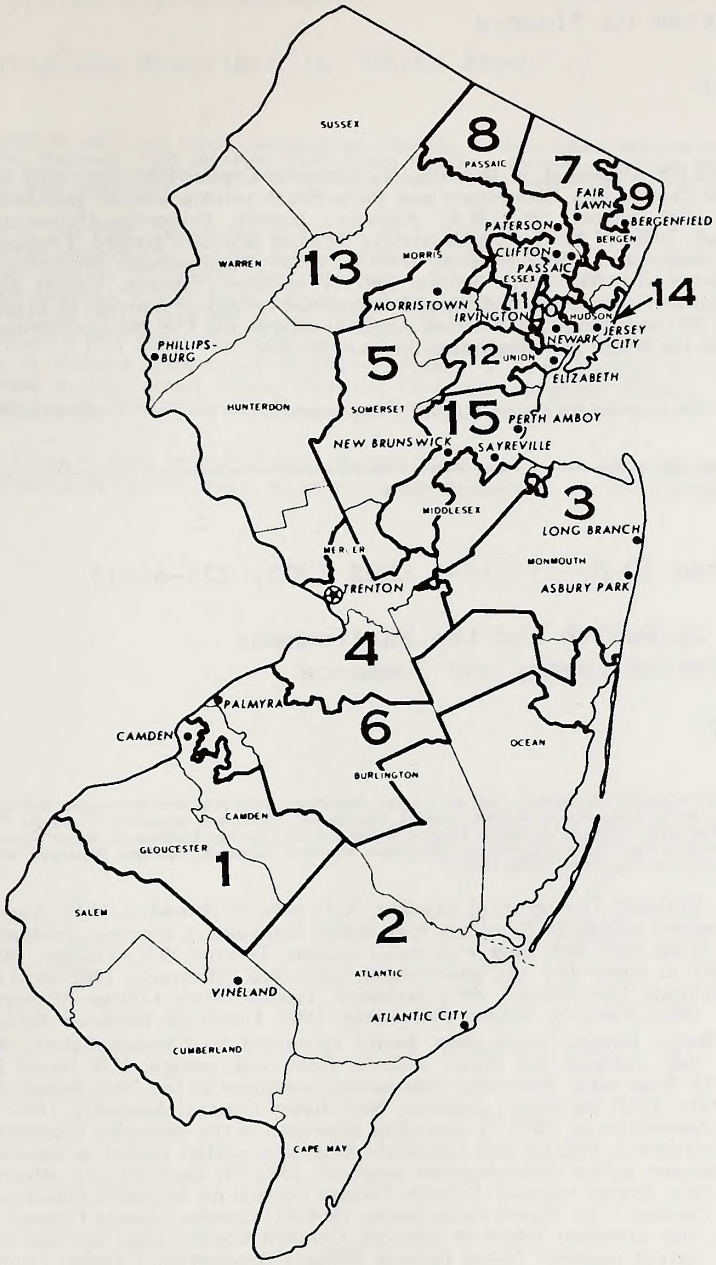
(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

WARREN BRUCE RUDMAN, Republican, of Nashua, N.H.; born in Boston, Mass., May 18, 1930; attended Nashua public schools; graduated, Valley Forge Military, 1948; B.S., Syracuse University, 1952; LL.B., Boston College Law School, 1960; captain, U.S. Army Infantry 1952-54; attorney; admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1960 and commenced practice in Nashua, N.H.; counsel to Governor; attorney general, 1970-76; president of NAAG; member, American Bar Association; married to the former Shirley Wahl, 1952; three children: Laura, Alan, and Deborah; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 4, 1980, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981.

Dist Ofc:	125 N Main St, Concord, NH 03301 (Trish Kelley)	(603) 225-7115
Dist Ofc:	275 Chestnut St, Manchester, NH 03103 (Ellen Curelop)	(603) 666-7591
Dist Ofc:	Rm 205 Fed Bldg, Daniels St, Portsmouth, NH 03801 (Margaret Ball)	(603) 431-5900

NEW JERSEY

(15 districts)



Sen. Bill Bradley (D-NJ), 2107 DSOB (202, 224-3224)

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

BILL BRADLEY, Democrat, of Denville, N.J.; born in Crystal City, Mo., July 28, 1943; attended Crystal City Elementary and Palm Beach private schools; graduated Crystal City High School, 1961; B.A., American history, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., 1965; M.A., Oxford University (Rhodes Scholar), Oxford, England, 1965-68; first lieutenant, USAF Reserve, 1967-78; writer; businessman; professional basketball player with New York Knicks, 1967-77; member; Finance, Energy and Natural Resources Committees, and Special Committee on Aging; married to Ernestine Schlant, 1974; one daughter, Theresa Anne; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 7, 1978, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1979.

Dist Ofc: 1605 Vauxhall Rd, Union, NJ 07083 (Ray Bramucci) (201) 688-0960

Rep. James J. Florio (D-NJ-1), 1741 LHOB (202, 225-6501)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

FIRST DISTRICT.—GLOUCESTER COUNTY. CAMDEN COUNTY: Municipalities of Audubon, Barrington, Bellmawr, Berlin Boro, Berlin Township, Brooklawn, Camden, Chesilhurst, Clementon, Gibbsboro, Gloucester City, Gloucester Township, Haddonfield, Haddon Heights, Hi-Nella, Laurel Springs, Lindenwold, Mount Ephraim, Oaklyn, Pine Hill, Pine Valley, Runnemede, Somerdale, Stratford, Tavistock, Voorhees, Waterford, Winslow, and Woodlynne. Population (1970), 478,002.

JAMES J. FLORIO, Democrat, of Camden, N.J.; born in Brooklyn, N.Y., August 29, 1937; attended schools in Brooklyn, high school equivalency diploma; graduated magna cum laude with B.A. degree in social studies, Trenton State College, 1962; graduate work in public law and government, Columbia University, 1962-63; J.D., Rutgers University Law School, 1967; recipient, Trenton State College Memorial Scholarship, 1961; Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, 1962; Honorary Eagleton Fellowship, 1962; Ralph Donges Scholarship Award sponsored by Camden County Bar Association, 1962; enlisted U.S. Navy, 1955-58, final rank, ensign; U.S. Naval Reserve, 1958-74, final rank, lieutenant commander; admitted to the New Jersey Bar in Camden City, 1967; legislative assistant, New Jersey General Assembly, 1967-68; New Jersey Assemblyman, 1970-74; served as chairman of the Assembly Committee on State Government, Federal and Interstate Relations; earlier served as assistant director, Glassboro urban redevelopment program, 1963-64; assistant city attorney for Camden City; former member: Camden County Council on Economic Opportunity, 1966-67; Camden Civil Rights Commission, 1966-67; Camden County Council on Aging, 1968; vice president board of advisors, Camden County legal services program, 1968; current member: Naval Reserve Officers Association, Camden County Foster Parents Association (honorary), Fraternal Order of Police (honorary); Camden County Jaycees Award, Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1973; Non-Resident Taxpayers Association Award as legislator of the year, 1973; elected to 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 1 Colby Ave, Suite 16-17, Stratford, NJ 08084 (Joseph Salema) (609) 627-8222
Dist Ofc: 114 E High St, Glassboro, NJ 08028 (609) 881-7050
Dist Ofc: 529 Market St, Camden, NJ 08102 (609) 757-5385

NEW JERSEY

Rep. Bernard J. Dwyer (D-NJ-15), 437 CHOB (202, 225-6301)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

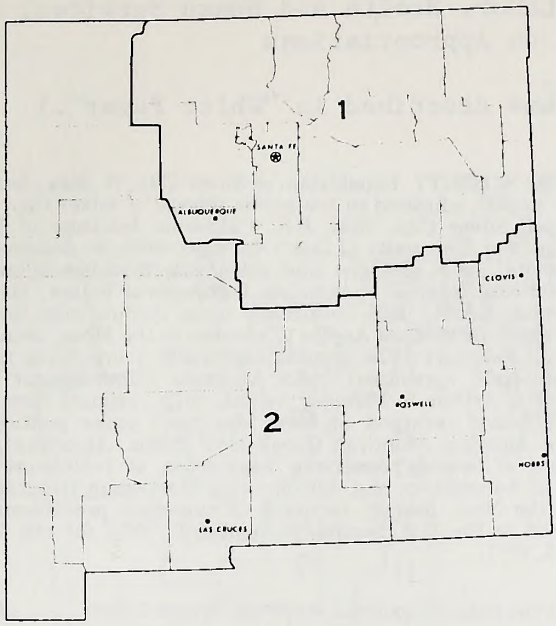
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY: Municipalities of Carteret, Cranbury, Edison, Highland Park, Metuchen, New Brunswick, North Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Piscataway, Plainsboro, Sayreville, South Amboy, South Brunswick, South Plainfield, and Woodbridge. UNION COUNTY: Municipalities of Linden and Winfield. Population (1970), 477,949.

BERNARD J. DWYER, Democrat, of Edison, N.J.; born in Perth Amboy, N.J., January 24, 1921; attended St. Mary's School; graduated, Perth Amboy High School, 1938; attended Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.; served in U.S. Navy, 1940-45; insurance broker-owner, Fraser Bros.; served in New Jersey State Senate, 1974-80; councilman, Edison, N.J., 1958-69; mayor, Edison, N.J., 1969-73; member: VFW; American Legion; B.P.O. Elks; Moose; Knights of Columbus; Edison, N.J. Chamber of Commerce; St. Francis Roman Catholic Church; trustee, J. F. K. Medical Center, Edison; married to the former Lilyan Sudzina, 1944; one daughter, Pamela D. Stockton; elected to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980.

Dist Ofc:	313 State St, Perth Amboy, NJ 08861 (Barbara Suffer)	(201) 826-4610
Dist Ofc:	86 Bayard St, New Brunswick, NJ 08901 (Dorothy Spadaro)	(201) 545-5655

NEW MEXICO

(2 districts)



NEW MEXICO

Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-NM), 5313 DSOB (202, 224-5521)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

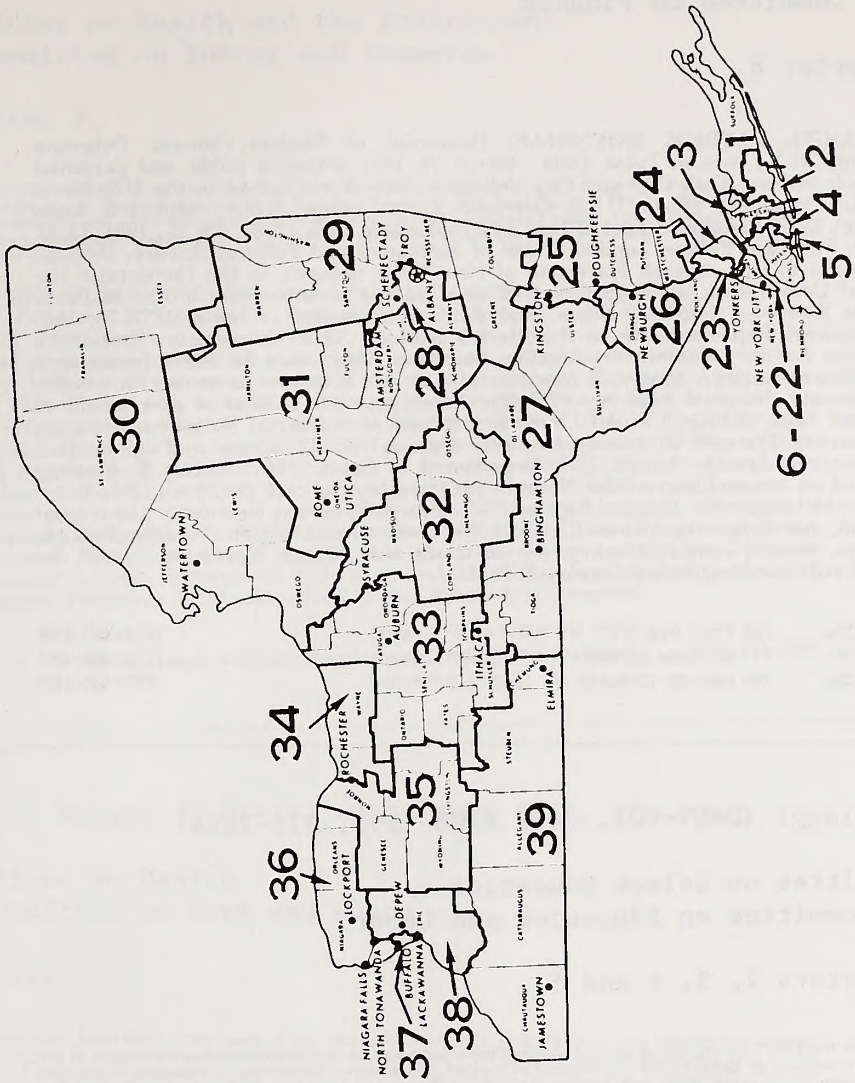
(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

HARRISON (JACK) SCHMITT, Republican, of Silver City, N. Mex.; born in Santa Rita, N. Mex., July 3, 1935; educated in the public schools of Silver City; graduated, Western High School, Silver City, 1953; B.S., California Institute of Technology, 1957; Fulbright student at University of Oslo (Norway), 1957-58; doctorate in geology, Harvard University, 1964; geologist and astronaut; teaching fellow, Harvard University, 1961; National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard University, 1964; astronaut, NASA, 1965-75—backup lunar module pilot for Apollo 15, first journeyed into space in 1972, on Apollo 17 mission to the Moon, became chief of scientist-astronauts in February 1974, accumulated 2,100 hours flying time in jets, helicopters, and spacecraft, appointed NASA Assistant Administrator for Energy Programs in May 1974; Arthur S. Fleming Award, 1973; resigned from space program in August 1975 and returned to New Mexico to enter politics; member, Geological Society of America, American Geophysical Union, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Norwegian Geographical Society, Sigma Xi, and the Navy League; recipient of numerous professional and academic awards; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 2, 1976, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1977.

Dist Ofc: New Fed Ofc Bldg, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (Wayne Ciddio) (505) 766-3636

NEW YORK

(39 districts)



Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-NY), 442 RSOB (202, 224-4451)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, Democrat, of Pindars Corners, Delaware County, N.Y.; born in Tulsa, Okla., March 16, 1927; attended public and parochial schools of New York City and City College of New York; served in the U.S. Navy, 1944-47, gunnery officer U.S.S. *Quirinus;* Tufts College, B.N.S., 1946; B.A. (cum laude), 1948; Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, M.A., 1949, Ph. D., 1961, LL.D. 1968; Fulbright Fellow, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1950-51; assistant to Gov. Averell Harriman of New York; delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, 1960, 1976; served as a cabinet or subcabinet officer to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford: Ambassador to India, 1973-75; U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, 1975-76; member, President's Science Advisory Committee; director, American Association for the Advancement of Science; member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, National Academy of Public Administration; teacher of government at Russell Sage College, Cornell University School of Industrial Relations, Syracuse University, Harvard University; honorary degrees from 42 colleges and universities; Meritorious Service Award, U.S. Department of Labor, 1965; Arthur S. Fleming Award as "an architect of the Nation's program to eradicate poverty", 1965; International League for Human Rights, 1975 Award; Syracuse University Centennial Medal; married to the former Elizabeth Brennan; three children: Timothy Patrick, Maura Russell, John McCloskey; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 2, 1976, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1977.

Dist Ofc:	733 Third Ave, NYC, NY 10017 (Tom Cusick)	(212) 661-5150
Dist Ofc:	111 W Huron St, Buffalo, NY (Susan Curren)	(716) 846-4097
Dist Ofc:	195 Main St, Oneonta, NY 13820 (Tom Ryan)	(607) 433-2310

Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-NY-10), 2428 RHOB (202, 225-2464)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

See Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Composed of parts of the Southeast Bronx and North Queens including all or parts of the communities of Bedford Park, Fordham, Morris Park, Westchester, Parkchester, Unionport, Soundview, Clason Point, Hunts Point, and Throggs Neck in the Bronx and Long Island City, Astoria, Garden Bay Manor, East Elmhurst, College Point, Whitestone, and Beechhurst in Queens. Population (1970), 469,193.

MARIO BIAGGI, Democrat, of Bronx, N.Y.; born in New York City, October 26, 1917; graduated P.S. 171 and Haaren High School, New York City; graduated New York Law School LL.B., 1963; admitted to the bar of the State of New York; community relations specialist with the New York State Division of Housing and as Assistant to the Secretary of State, New York State, 1961-65; member of the New York City Police Department; retired on line of duty disability as detective lieutenant, 1942-65; police department's Medal of Honor plus 27 other decorations, including 10 for being wounded in the line of duty; Medal of Honor for Valor from National Police Officers Association of America and is in association's Hall of Fame; senior partner of law firm of Biaggi & Ehrlich; elected president of National Police Officers Association of America in 1967; president of National Council of Columbia Associations in Civil Service, Inc., and many civic and fraternal organizations; member of American Bar Association, Trial Lawyers Association, and Bronx County Bar Association; member of Mayor of New York City's Veterans' Opportunity Campaign Committee; chairman, "Italian Emigration in the Bicentennial Years" project; member of Congressional Advisory Board of the Full Employment Council; National Association for Justice Advisory Board; lifetime member NAACP; married to Marie Wassil; four children, Jacqueline, Barbara, Richard, and Mario II; elected to the 91st Congress, November 5, 1968; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	2004 Williamsbridge Rd, Bronx, NY 10461 (Bob Pascocello)	(212) 931-0100
Dist Ofc:	22-02 Steinway St, Astoria, NY 11105 (Bob Pascocello)	(212) 932-4448

Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-NY-11), 2402 RHOB (202, 225-5471)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—KINGS COUNTY: The eastern area which includes all or part of the communities of Bergen Beach, Canarsie, Cypress Hills, East New York, and Mill Basin. QUEENS COUNTY: The southern and eastern portions which include all or part of the communities of Broad Channel, Cambria Heights, Howard Beach, Laurelton, Lindenwood, the Rockaways, Rosedale, St. Albans, and Springfield Gardens. Population (1970), 468,332.

JAMES H. SCHEUER, Democrat-Liberal, of Neponsit, N.Y.; born in New York City, February 6, 1920; A.B., Swarthmore College, 1945; LL.B., Columbia Law School, 1948; and a degree in industrial administration from Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1943; served as a flight instructor in the U.S. Army, 1943-45; served as an economist for the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, 1945-46, and as a member of the legal staff for the Office of Price Stabilization, 1951-52; president: Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York City; and National Housing Conference, 1972-74; member: Bar Association of City of New York and National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association; director of the Bronx Boys Club; delegate to four United Nations conferences on housing and urban problems and human rights; writer and lecturer; developer of residential communities in eight cities under the Federal Urban Renewal program; married to the former Emily Malino; four children; elected to the 89th Congress, November 3, 1964; reelected to 90th, 91st, and 92d Congresses; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 1943 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11236 (John Fratianni) (212) 251-2222

Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-NY-19), 2432 RHOB (202, 225-4365)

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

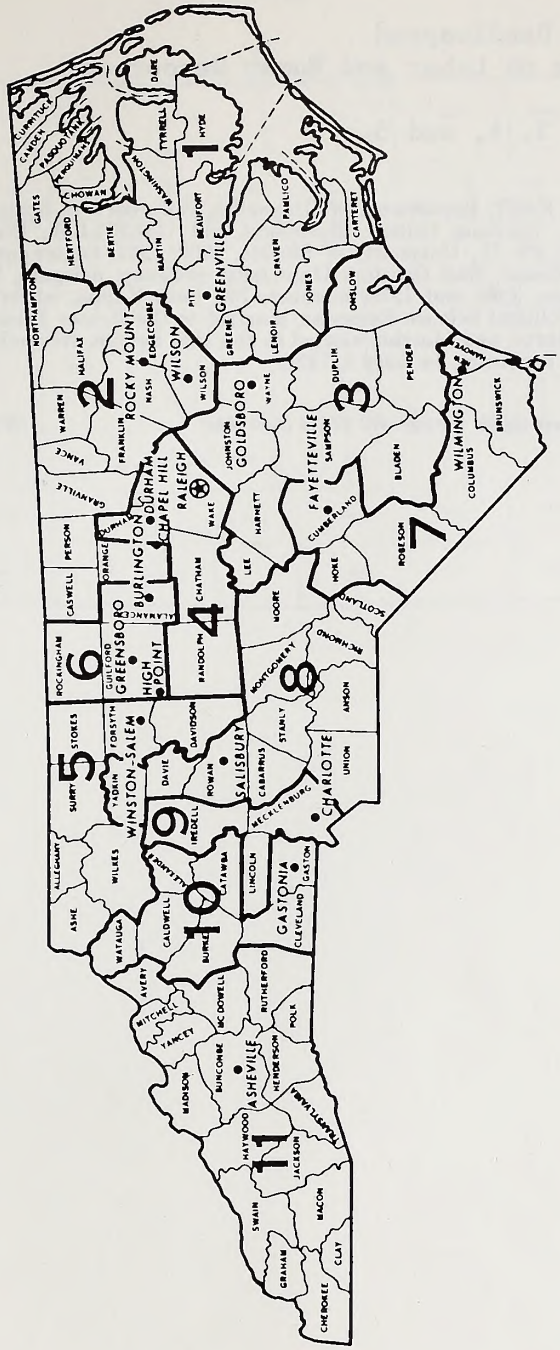
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—That part of the county of New York bounded by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point where West 166th Street extended intersects the New York-Bronx County line, thence along said street extended and said street to Amsterdam Avenue, to West 165th Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to West 164th Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to West 62d Street, to Central Park West, to Central Park South, to Fifth Avenue, to East 98th Street, to Park Avenue, to East 96th Street, to Third Avenue, to East 90th Street, thence along said street and said street extended to its intersection with the New York-Queens County line, thence northerly along said line to its intersection with the New York-Bronx County line, thence northerly along said line to its intersection with West 166th Street extended, the point of beginning, and including Roosevelt Island, Ward's Island, Randall's Island Park, and Belmont Island. Population (1970), 466,876.

CHARLES B. RANGEL, Democrat-Liberal-Republican, of New York; born in Harlem, New York, N.Y., June 11, 1930; attended the public schools in Harlem, P.S. 89 (now P.S. 175), Junior High School 139, and DeWitt Clinton High School; enlisted in the U.S. Army and served from 1948 to 1952; awarded the Purple Heart, Bronze Star for Valor, U.S. and Korean Presidential Citations and three battle stars while serving in combat with the Second Infantry Division in Korea; honorably discharged with rank of staff sergeant; after military duty, completed high school, 1953; graduated from New York University School of Commerce, as dean's list student under the G.I. bill, 1957; graduated from St. John's University School of Law, dean's list student under a full 3-year scholarship, 1960; lawyer; admitted to practice in the courts of the State of New York, U.S. Federal Court, Southern District of New York, and the U.S. Customs Court; appointed assistant U.S. attorney, Southern District of New York, 1961; legal counsel, New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board, Neighborhood Conservation Bureau; general counsel, National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, 1966; served 2 terms in the New York State Assembly, 1966-70; active in 369th Veterans Association, Community Education Program, and Martin Luther King Democrats; married Alma Carter; one son, Steven; one daughter, Alicia; elected to 92d Congress, November 3, 1970; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 163 W 125th St, 7th Fl, NYC, NY 10027 (Vivian Jones) (212) 663-3900

NORTH CAROLINA

(11 districts)



NORTH CAROLINA

Sen. John P. East (R-NC), 5107 DSOB (202, 224-3154)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

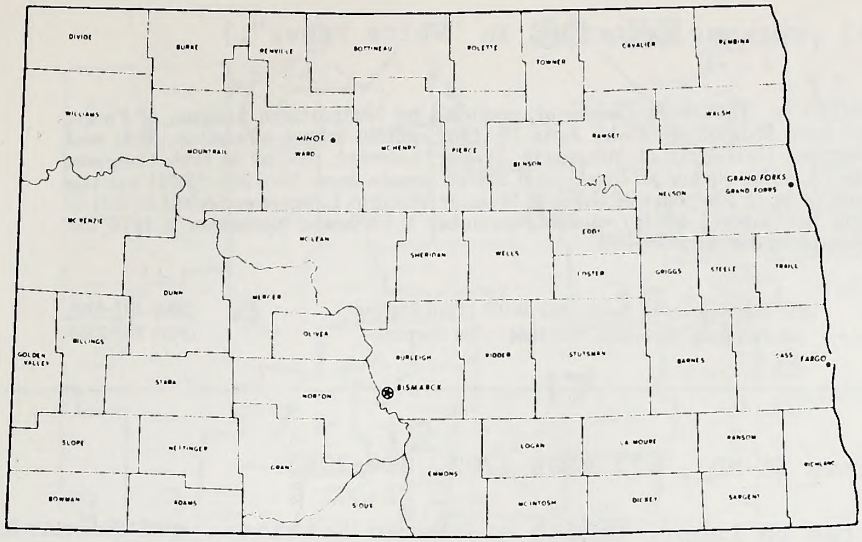
See Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5.

JOHN PORTER EAST, Republican, of Greenville, N.C.; born in Springfield, Ill., May 5, 1931; B.A., Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., 1953; LL.B., University of Illinois, 1959; M.A., Ph. D., University of Florida, 1962, 1964; lieutenant, U.S. Marines, 1953-55; professor, East Carolina University; attorney; delegate, Republican National Convention, 1968 and 1976; member: Phi Beta Kappa, editorial boards, Modern Age and Political Science Reviewer; married to the former Priscilla Sherk; two daughters: Kathryn and Martha; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 4, 1980, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981.

Dist Ofc: PO Drawer 25009, Raleigh, NC 27611 (Ann May) (919) 755-4401

NORTH DAKOTA

(1 at large)



NORTH DAKOTA

Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D-ND), 451 RSOB (202, 224-2551)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

QUENTIN N. BURDICK, Democrat, endorsed by Nonpartisan League, of Fargo, N. Dak.; born Munich, N. Dak., June 19, 1908; public school education; B.A. and LL.B. degrees, University of Minnesota; lawyer; married; elected to 86th Congress November 4, 1958; elected to the United States Senate June 28, 1960, to fill out the unexpired term of 4½ years of the late Senator William Langer; reelected to full 6-year term November 3, 1964; reelected November 3, 1970, and November 2, 1976, for the term ending January 3, 1983.

Dist Ofc:	657 2nd Avenue N, Fargo, ND 58102 (Tom Stallman)	(701) 237-4000
Dist Ofc:	358 Fed Bldg, Bismarck, ND 58501 (Pat Curtiss)	(701) 255-2553

Sen. Mark Andrews (R-ND), 417 RSOB (202, 224-2043)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

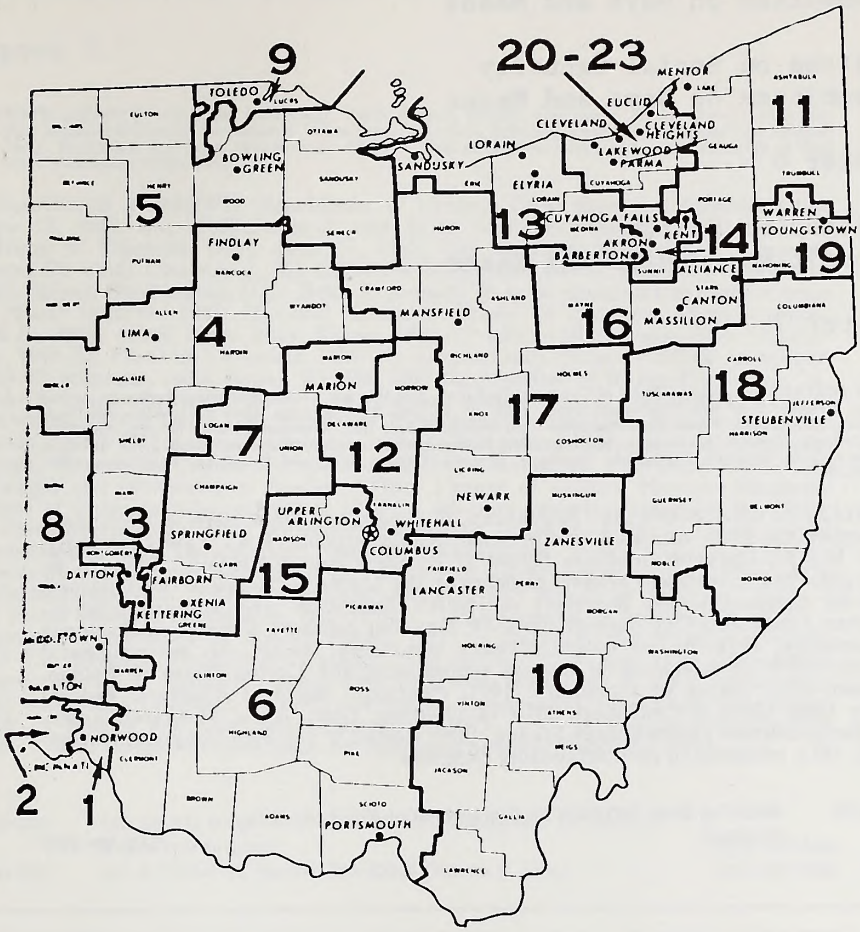
(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

MARK ANDREWS, Republican, of Mapleton, N. Dak.; farmer; born May 19, 1926; attended public schools; enlisted U.S. Army 1944; received appointment to West Point; received degree in agriculture, North Dakota State University, 1949; married to Mary Willming; children: Mark III, Sarah (Mrs. Doug Herman), and Karen; past president, North Dakota Crop Improvement Association; former North Dakota Republican National Committeeman; member: American Legion, DAV, Elks, Eagles, Moose, Masonic Bodies, Shrine; elected to 88th Congress October 22, 1963, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hjalmer Nygaard to represent the First District of North Dakota; reelected to each succeeding Congress, and when North Dakota House delegation was reduced to one seat following the 1970 census, was elected statewide in 1972, receiving a majority of 122,510—the largest of any congressional candidate in State's history, the previous record having been set by the late Senator Lynn J. Frazier, 1928; served as member of House Appropriations Committee until election to Senate on November 4, 1980, for 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981; in 1980 election, again setting a new alltime record for North Dakota by receiving a majority of 123,689; obtained assignments to Appropriations, Agriculture, Budget, and Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Dist Ofc:	Box 3004, Fargo, ND 58102 (Ann Candor)	(701) 232-8030
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Grand Forks, ND 58201 (Monica Larivee)	(701) 755-9601
Dist Ofc:	Heritage Place, Minot, ND 58701 (Alma Hildahl)	(701) 852-2510
Dist Ofc:	232 Fed Bldg, Bismarck, ND 58501 (Lela Knudsen)	(701) 258-4648

OHIO

(23 districts)



Rep. Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R-OH-1), 1117 LHOB (202, 225-3164)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

FIRST DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Parts of Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren. CITIES: Amberley, Anderson, Arlington Heights, Blue Ash, Cincinnati (wards 1-10, 12, 13, and 14), Columbia, Deer Park, Elmwood Place, Evendale, Fairfax, Forest Park, Glendale, Golf Manor, Indian Hill, Kenwood, Lincoln Heights, Lockland, Loveland, Madeira, Mariemont, Milford (part), Montgomery, Newtown, Norwood, Reading, St. Bernard, Sharonville, Silverton, Springdale, Sycamore, Symmes, Terrace Park, and Woodlawn. Population (1970), 462,725.

WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR., Republican, of Cincinnati, Ohio; born in Cincinnati, December 28, 1928; educated in Cincinnati public schools; B.A., Yale University, 1949; M.B.A., Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1951; D.C.S., Harvard, 1954; investment broker; assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury, 1953-55; assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1955-57; member: Cincinnati City Council, 1961-74; National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, 1971-74; tax policy advisory committee, council on environmental quality, 1970-72; delegation of mayors representing the United States in Poland, October 1971; mayor of Cincinnati, 1971; chairman, board of directors, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, 1970-74; children: Ellen, Anne, Margaret, Robin, and Beth; married Heather Jane Stirton, 1980; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc: 8008 Fed Bldg, 550 Main St, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (Annette Wishard) (513) 684-2456

Rep. Thomas A. Luken (D-OH-2), 240 CHOB (202, 225-2216)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

SECOND DISTRICT.—HAMILTON COUNTY: That portion not contained in the First District. Population (1970), 463,260.

THOMAS A. LUKEN, Democrat, of Cincinnati, Ohio; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9, 1925; graduated, Purcell High School, 1942; A.B., Xavier University, 1947; attended Bowling Green State University, 1943-44; LL.B., Salmon P. Chase Law School, 1950; served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1943-45; attorney; admitted to the bar in 1950 and commenced practice in Cincinnati; past president, Cincinnati Chapter of Federal Bar Association; city solicitor, city of Deer Park, four terms, 1955-61; Federal district attorney, 1961-64; member, Cincinnati City Council, 1964-67, 1969-71, 1973; mayor, December 1971-72; chairman, Cincinnati Law Observance Committee; life member, Jaycees; member: Knights of Columbus; Budde Post, American Legion; married to the former Shirley Ast, 1947; eight children; elected to the 93d Congress, by special election, March 5, 1974; unsuccessful candidate for reelection to the 94th Congress; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc: 3409 Fed Bldg, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (Jim Cafeo) (515) 684-2723

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R-OH-7), 2217 RHOB (202, 225-4324

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Champaign, Clark, Greene, Marion, and Union. LOGAN COUNTY: That portion contained within the townships of Bokes Creek, Harrison, Jefferson, Lake, Liberty, McArthur, Monroe, Perry, Rushcreek, and Zane. MONTGOMERY COUNTY: That portion contained within the township of Mad River. Population (1970), 463,217.

CLARENCE J. BROWN, Republican, of Urbana, Ohio; born in Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1927, son of Clarence J. and Ethel McKinney Brown; married Joyce Eldridge of Franklin, Ohio, June 11, 1955; four children: Elizabeth E. (deceased March 25, 1964), Clarence J., III, Catherine McK., and Roy E.; graduate of Western High School, Washington, D.C.; Duke University, B.A. in economics and commission in Naval Reserve, 1947; Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, M.B.A., 1949; active naval duty, Korea, 1951-53; editor, Blanchester Star Republican, 1949-53; Franklin Chronicle, 1953-57; Urbana Daily Citizen, 1957-62, publisher, 1959-70; manager, radio station WCOM, 1963-65; president of Brown Publishing Co., 1965-77, board chairman, 1977- ; farmowner; member: First Presbyterian Church of Urbana; Sigma Delta Chi, Society of Professional Journalists; Rotary; American Legion, and VFW; national advisory council, Wittenberg University, 1979; trustee boards: Warren G. Grimes Foundation, 1979- ; Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1978- ; board of visitors, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1978- ; advisory council, Center for the Study of Government Regulation, American Enterprise Institute, 1978- ; International Management and Development Institute Washington Policy Council, 1978- ; Fowler-McCracken commission on U.S. International Economic Policy, 1979- ; Wilberforce University, 1973- ; Tecumseh Council, Boy Scouts of America, 1968- ; Air Force Museum Foundation, Inc., 1975- ; Ohio Newspaper Association, 1975- ; Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, 1977- ; National Presbyterian Church, 1967-73; delegate, Republican National Convention, 1972 and 1976; 33d degree Mason; elected to unexpired term, 89th Congress, November 2, 1965; reelected to each succeeding Congress; currently serves on Government Operations Committee, 1966- ; Energy and Commerce Committee, 1967- ; Joint Economic Committee, 1969- , and Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1973-

Dist Ofc:	220 US PO Bldg, 150 N Limestone St, Springfield, OH 45501 (Frank Warbington)	(513) 325-0474
Dist Ofc:	144 E Center St, Marion, OH 43302 (Wayne R. King)	(614) 387-5300

Rep. Donald J. Pease (D-OH-13), 1127 LHOB (202, 225-3401)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—LORAIN COUNTY. ERIE COUNTY: That portion not contained within the township of Oxford. MEDINA COUNTY: That portion not contained within the townships of Harrisville and Homer. SUMMIT COUNTY: That portion contained within the townships of Barberton, Norton, and that part of the township of Copley not contained within the municipal corporation of Fairlawn. Population (1970), 464,056.

DONALD J. PEASE, Democrat, of Oberlin, Ohio; born in Toledo, Ohio, September 26, 1931; attended Lincoln grammar school, Toledo; graduated, Scott High School, 1949; B.S., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 1953; M.A., Ohio University, 1955; Fulbright scholar, King's College, University of Durham, England, 1954-55; served in the U.S. Army, 1955-57; coeditor and copublisher, Oberlin News-Tribune, 1957-68; editor, 1969-76; served in Ohio Senate, 1965-66; Ohio House of Representatives, 1969-74; Ohio Senate, 1975-76; Oberlin City Council, 1962-64; member: Sigma Delta Chi professional journalism society; International Society of Weekly Newspaper Editors; married to the former Jeanne Wendt; one child, Jennifer; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc:	1936 Cooper Foster Park Rd, Lorai, OH 44053 (Robert Rulli	(216) 282-5003

OHIO

Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH-21), 2465 RHOB (202, 225-7032)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

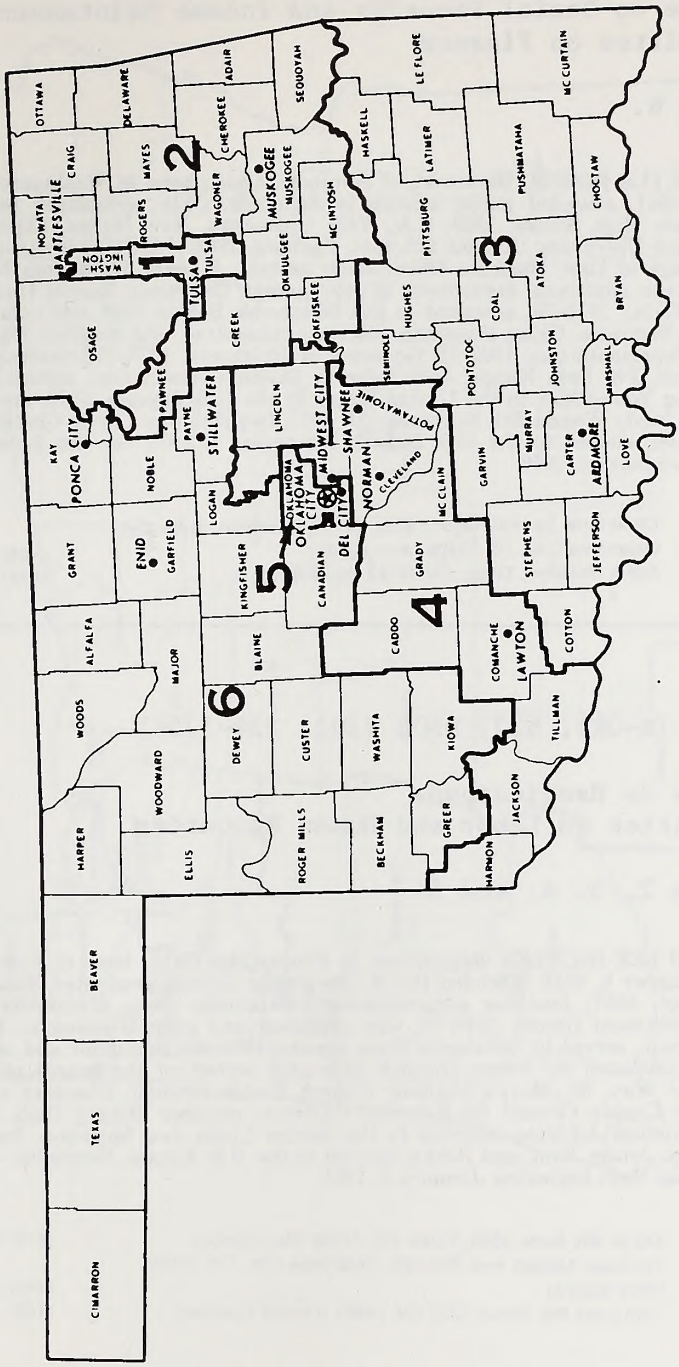
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—CITY OF CLEVELAND. That portion east of the Cuyahoga River, not including the immediate downtown area along with the following suburbs: Bratenahl, East Cleveland, Warrensville Heights, and Warrensville Township. Population (1970), 462,584.

LOUIS STOKES, Democrat, of Cleveland, Ohio; born in Cleveland, February 23, 1925, son of Charles and Louise Stokes, both deceased; educated at Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, 1946-48; Cleveland Marshall Law School, 1948-53, juris doctor degree; veteran of U.S. Army, 1943-46, honorably discharged; practicing attorney in Cleveland, Ohio, since 1954; admitted to practice before Supreme Court of the United States; recipient of numerous civic awards including Cleveland Branch, NAACP, and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; recipient of honorary doctor of laws degrees from Wilberforce University and Shaw University; past chairman, Ohio State Bar Association Criminal Justice Committee; past chairman, Congressional Black Caucus; lectured and written articles for universities and bar associations; member of numerous civic and legal organizations; Methodist, St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church; married Jeanette (Jay) Francis; four children: Shelley, Angela, Louis C., and Lorene; brother of Carl B. Stokes, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio; elected to 91st Congress, November 5, 1968; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member: Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittees on Labor—HEW; HUD—Independent Agencies; District of Columbia; chairman, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct; past chairman, former House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Dist Ofc: Rm 2947. New Fed Ofc Bldg, 1240 E 9th St, Cleveland, OH 44199 (Don Bean) (216) 522-4900

OKLAHOMA

(6 districts)



Sen. David L. Boren (D-OK), 440 RSOB (202, 224-4721)

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

DAVID LYLE BOREN, Democrat, of Seminole, Okla.; born in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1941; attended public schools in Seminole, Okla.; graduated Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, 1959; B.A., Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 1963; M.A., Oxford University (Rhodes Scholar), England, 1965; J.D., University of Oklahoma College of Law, Norman, Okla., 1968; captain, 6 years, Oklahoma National Guard; lawyer; chairman, department of government, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Okla., 1970-74; admitted to the Oklahoma Bar in 1968 and commenced practice in Seminole, Okla.; chairman, elections committee, and member, Oklahoma House of Representatives, 1967-75; Governor of Oklahoma, 1975-77; member: Methodist Church, Phi Beta Kappa, 45th Infantry Division Association; named 1 of 10 Outstanding Young Men in the United States by the U.S. Jaycees, 1976; married to the former Molly Wanda Shi, November 27, 1977; two children: Carrie Christine and David Daniel; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 7, 1978, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1979.

Dist Ofc:	Oklahoma Journal Record Bldg, 621 N Robinson, Suite 350, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (Ann Byrd)	(405) 231-4381
Dist Ofc:	440 S Houston, Tulsa, OK 74127 (Mike Boyd)	(918) 581-7785

Sen. Don Nickles (R-OK), 6327 DSOB (202, 224-5754)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

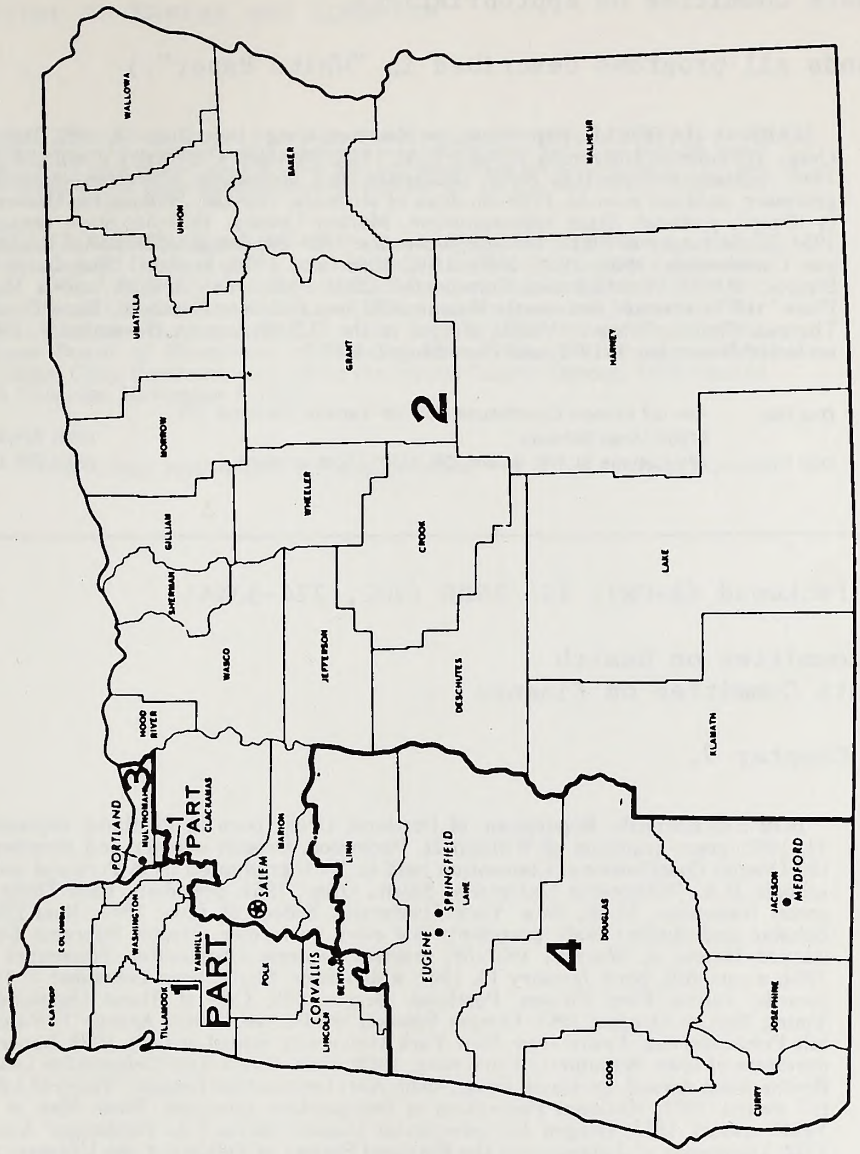
See Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5.

DONALD LEE NICKLES, Republican, of Ponca City, Okla.; born in Ponca City, Okla., December 6, 1948; attended Ponca City public schools; graduated, Ponca City High School, 1967; business administration, Oklahoma State University, 1971; served in National Guard, 1970-76; vice president and general manager, Nickles Machine Corp.; served in Oklahoma State Senate, 1979-80; cofounder and member, Oklahoma Coalition for Peace Through Strength; served on the boards of: Ponca City United Way, St. Mary's Catholic Church Parish Council, Chamber of Commerce, Kay County Council for Retarded Children; member: Rotary Club, Fellowship of Christian Athletes; married to the former Linda Lou Morrison; four children: Donny, Jenny, Kim, and Robyn; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 4, 1980, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981.

Dist Ofc:	333 W 4th, Suite 3003, Tulsa, OK 74103 (Ron Bacon)	(918) 581-7651
Dist Ofc:	215 Dean McGee Ave, Rm 820, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (Mike Means)	(405) 231-4941
Dist Ofc:	1916 Lake Rd, Ponca City, OK 74601 (Cheryl Fletcher)	(405) 767-1270

OREGON

(4 districts)



Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR), 463 RSOB (202, 224-3753)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

MARK O. HATFIELD, Republican, of Newport, Oreg.; born July 12, 1922, Dallas, Oreg.; Willamette University (Oreg.), B.A., 1943; Stanford University (Calif.), A.M., 1948; military service: U.S. Navy, lieutenant (jg.); profession: education—associate professor, political science, 1949-56; dean of students, 1950-56, Willamette University (Oreg.); political: State representative, Marion County, 1950-54; State senator, 1954-56; Secretary of State, 1956-58; Governor, 1958-66; delegate, National Republican Conventions, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1976; author: "Not Quite So Simple" (1967), "Conflict and Conscience" (1971), "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" (1976); married Antoinette Kuzmanich; four children: Elizabeth, Mark O., Jr., Theresa, Charles Vincent (Visko); elected to the U.S. Senate on November 8, 1966; reelected November 7, 1972, and November 7, 1978.

Dist Ofc:	Rm 107 Pionerr Courthouse, 555 SW Yamhill, Portland, OR 97204 (Joan Schaub)	(503) 221-3386
Dist Ofc:	475 Cottage St, NE, Salem, OR 97301 (Tom Imeson)	(503) 363-1629

Sen. Bob Packwood (R-OR), 145 RSOB (202, 224-5344)

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

BOB PACKWOOD, Republican, of Portland, Oreg.; born in Portland, September 11, 1932; great grandson of William H. Packwood, Oregon pioneer and member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention held in 1857; graduated from Portland public schools; B.A., Willamette University, Salem, Oreg., 1954; president, Beta Theta Pi, social fraternity; LL.B., New York University School of Law, 1957; Root-Tilden Scholar and student body president; law clerk to former Oregon Supreme Court Justice Harold J. Warner, 1957-58; married Georgie Oberteuffer, November 25, 1964; a son, Bill, born January 14, 1967; a daughter, Shyla, born December 1, 1970; awards: Junior First Citizen, Portland, Oreg., 1966; One of Three Outstanding Young Men in Oregon, 1967; Oregon Speaker of the year, 1968; Arthur T. Vanderbilt Public Service Award from New York University School of Law, 1969; honorary doctorate of laws, Willamette University, 1969; B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League Brotherhood Award, Portland, Oreg., 1970; Anti-Defamation League "Torch of Liberty" award, 1971; National Federation of Independent Business "State Man of the Year" award, 1971; Oregon Environmental Council Richard L. Neuberger Award, 1972; University of Judaism and the Portland Society of Fellows of the University of Judaism Award for Outstanding Public Service, 1973; Omaha Woodmen Life Insurance Society's "Conservation Award for 1974"; Northwest Timber Association and Western Forest Industries Association Lumberman of the Year Award, 1974; Monongahela Forestry Leadership Award, 1976; member, Board of Overseers, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oreg.; member, board of directors, New York University Alumini Association; public service: chairman, Multnomah County Republican Central Committee, 1960-62; elected to the State of Oregon Legislature, 1962; reelected in 1964 and 1966; elected to the U.S. Senate in 1968; reelected in 1974 and 1980; Senate committees: chairman, National Republican Senatorial Committee, 1977-82; chairman, Senate Commerce Committee; member, Senate Finance Committee; chairman, Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management; member: Select Committee on Small Business; Budget Committee, 1977-79.

Dist Ofc:	Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208 (Elaine Franklin)	(503) 233-4471

Rep. Ron Wyden (D-OR-3), 1440 LHOB (202, 225-4811)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

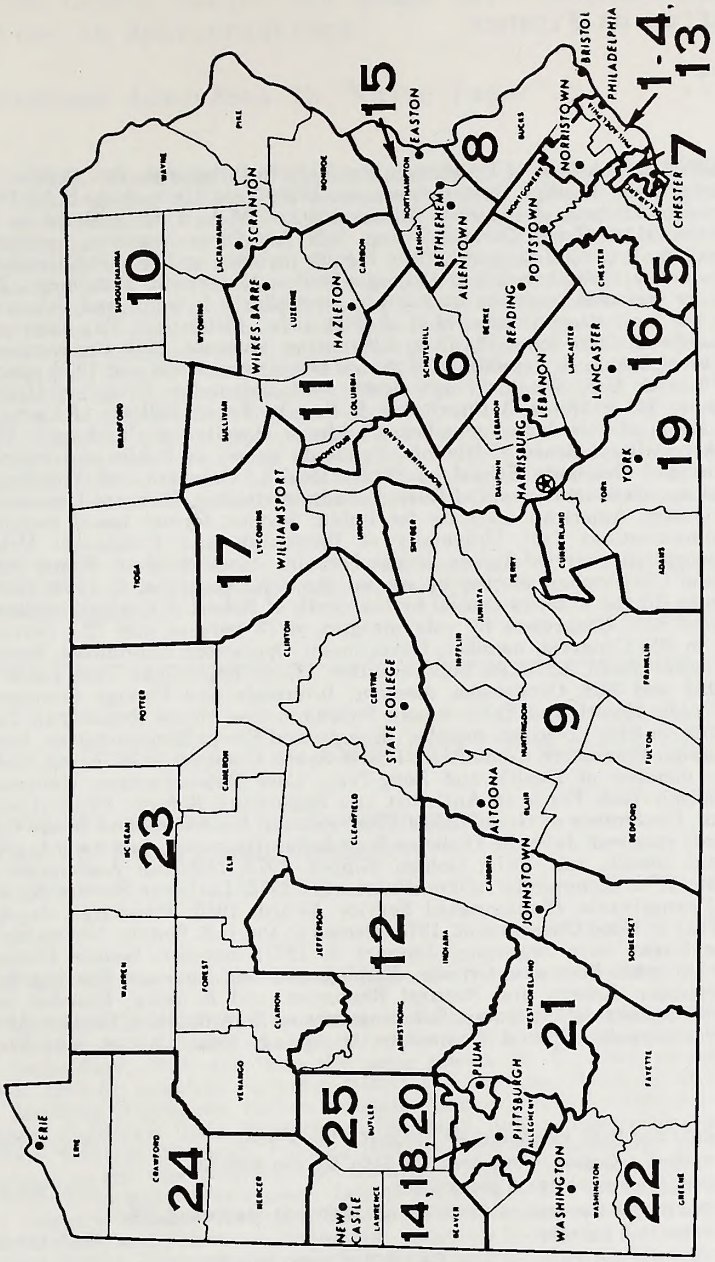
THIRD DISTRICT.—MULTNOMAH COUNTY: That portion lying east of the Willamette River. CLACKAMAS COUNTY: That portion lying within the following census tracts: Block group 3 of census tract 208, census tracts 209, 210, 211, block groups 2 and 9 of census tract 212, census tracts 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 221, and 222, and that portion lying within the following enumeration districts: 314, 315, 315B, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 320B, and 1306. Population (1970), 522,258.

RONALD LEE WYDEN, Democrat, of Portland, Oreg.; born in Wichita, Kans., May 3, 1949; attended Garland public schools, Palo Alto, Calif.; graduated, Palo Alto High School, 1967; A.B., political science, with distinction, Stanford University, 1971; J.D., University of Oregon School of Law, 1974; lawyer; Iowa and American Bar Associations; director, Oregon Legal Services for the Elderly; public member, Oregon State Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators; member: Common Cause; Gray Panthers; married to the former Laurie Oseran, 1978; elected to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980.

Dist Ofc: 714 BPA Bldg, 1002 Haladay, Portland, OR 97208 (503) 231-2300

PENNSYLVANIA

(25 districts)



Sen. John Heinz (R-PA), 443 RSOB (202, 224-6324)

Subcommittee on Health
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 7.

JOHN HEINZ, Republican, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 23, 1938; graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, 1956; Yale University, B.A., 1960; Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, M.A., 1963; enlisted in the U.S. Air Force, 911th Troop Carrier Group; U.S. Air Force Reserves, honorable discharge with rank of staff sergeant, 1969; faculty member and lecturer, Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa.; business career included positions as analyst, controller's division, and numerous positions in the marketing division of H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; chairman, Pennsylvania Republican State Platform Committee; delegate, 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania to Republican National Convention, 1968 and 1972; special assistant, Office of U.S. Senator Hugh Scott, 1964; cofounder, Penguins Hockey Club; chairman: H. J. Heinz II Charitable & Family Trust; Fellows of Carnegie Institute Museum of Art; board member: Childrens Hospital of Pittsburgh, Yale University Art Gallery; Board of Visitors, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh; Board of Visitors, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Board of Selectors, American Institute for Public Service; former board member: Family Communications Inc., University of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Urban League; Episcopalian; married Teresa Simoes-Ferreira; three children: Henry John IV, Andre, and Christopher; elected by special election, November 2, 1971, to the 92d Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert J. Corbett; reelected to the 93d and 94th Congresses by vote margins of 73 percent and 72.1 percent, respectively; in 92d Congress, member, Government Operations Committee, Special Studies and Government Activities Subcommittee; House Republican Task Force on Health; in 93d and 94th Congresses, member, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Public Health and Environment Subcommittee; House Republican Task Force on Aging; in 94th Congress, member, Energy and Power Subcommittee, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; House Select Committee on Aging, ranking minority member of Health and Long-Term Care Subcommittee; chairman, House Republican Task Force on Antitrust and Regulatory Reform; Pennsylvania vice chairman, Conference of Great Lakes Congressmen; Environmental Study Conference; awards received: Juvenile Diabetes Foundation Humanitarian Award, 1975; United Mental Health, Inc., 1975; Golden Slipper, 1974; National Association of Mental Health, 1974; Community Action, Pittsburgh, 1972; Lutheran Service Society of Western Pennsylvania Distinguished Service Award, 1973; Pittsburgh Jaycees Man of the Year in Good Government, 1973; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 2, 1976, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1977; member, Senate Finance Committee; chairman, Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee; member: Energy and Natural Resources, and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committees; chairman, Subcommittee on International Finance Monetary Policy; chairman: Special Committee on Aging, Coal Caucus, and Steel Caucus.

Dist Ofc:	2031 Fed Bldg, Pittsburgh, PA 15222 (Cliff Shannon)	(412) 562-0533
Dist Ofc:	William J. Green, Jr. Fed Bldg, Rm 9456, 6th and Arch Sts, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (Pat Killian)	(215) 925-8750
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg & Courthouse, Rm 1146, 228 Walnut St. Harrisburg, PA 17108 (Bill Cornell)	(717) 233-5849
Dist Ofc:	130 Fed Bldg, Perry Sq, Erie, PA 16501 (Candy Delaney)	(814) 454-7114
Dist Ofc:	The Scranton Electric Bldg, 507 Linden St, Suite 814, Scranton, PA 18503 (Cathy Foley)	(717) 347-2341

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA), 342 DSOB (202, 224-4254)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

ARLEN SPECTER, Republican, of Philadelphia, Pa.; born in Wichita, Kans., February 12, 1930; attended College Hill elementary school, Wichita; graduated, Russell High School, Russell, Kans., 1947; University of Pennsylvania, 1951, B.A., international relations, Phi Beta Kappa; Yale Law School, LL.B., 1956; board of editors, Law Journal; served in U.S. Air Force, 1951-53, attaining rank of first lieutenant; member, law firm of Dechert, Price & Rhoads before and after serving two terms as district attorney of Philadelphia, 1966-74; married the former Joan Levy, who was elected to the city council of Philadelphia in 1979; two sons: Shanin and Stephen; served as assistant counsel to the Warren Commission, 1964; served on Pennsylvania's State Planning Board, The White House Conference on Youth, The National Commission on Criminal Justice, and the Peace Corps National Advisory Council; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 4, 1980, for the 6-year term beginning January 5, 1981; member: Senate Appropriations and Judiciary Committees, Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, District of Columbia, Labor, Health, Human Services and Education, and Judiciary Subcommittees on Juvenile Justice (chairman), Criminal Law and Criminal Administration.

Dist Ofc:	600 Arch St, Rm 9256, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (Bob Moss)	(215) 597-7200
Dist Ofc:	Rm 2300 Fed Bldg, Liberty Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15222 (Evonne O'Connor)	(412) 644-3400

Rep. Donald J. Ritter (R-PA-15), 124 CHOB (202, 225-6411)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Lehigh and Northampton (2 counties). Population (1970), 469,672.

DONALD LAWRENCE RITTER, Republican, of Coopersburg, Pa.; born in New York, N.Y., October 21, 1940; B.S., Lehigh University, 1961; M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1963, and from the same school, Sc. D., 1966; research assistant, MIT, 1961-66; scientific exchange fellow, U.S. National Academy of Sciences-Soviet Academy of Sciences, Baikov Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1967-68; assistant professor, California State Polytechnic University, and contract consultant, Physics Division, General Dynamics, Pomona Division, 1968-69; metallurgy professor and assistant to the vice president for research, Lehigh University, 1969-76; manager of research program development, Lehigh University, 1976-79; engineering consultant to industry; member: American Society for Metals; American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers; American Society for Engineering Education; Engineering Research Council; board of directors, Baum Art School, Allentown Art Museum; married to the former Edith Duerksen of Vancouver, British Columbia; two children: Jason and Kristina; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc.	1 Bethlehem Plaza, Suite 1005, Bethlehem, PA 18017 (Al Rozsa)	(215) 866-0916

Rep. Douglas Walgren (D-PA-18), 117 CHOB (202, 225-2135)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—ALLEGHENY COUNTY: City of Pittsburgh: Wards 20, 27, and 28; boroughs of Aspinwall, Avalon, Bell Acres, Bellevue, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, Blawnox, Brackenridge, Bridgeville, Carnegie, Castle Shannon, Cheswick, Crafton, Edgeworth, Emsworth, Etna, Fox Chapel, Franklin Park, Glenfield, Green Tree, Haysville, Heidelberg, Ingram, Leetsdale, McKees Rocks, Millvale, Osborne, Rosslyn Farms, Sewickley, Sewickley Heights, Sewickley Hills, Sharpsburg, Springdale, Tarentum, Thornburg, and West View; townships of Aleppo, Collier, East Deer, Frazer, Hampton, Harmar, Harrison, Indiana, Kennedy, Kilbuck, Leet, McCandless, Mount Lebanon, Neville, O'Hara, Ohio, Reserve, Ross, Scott, Shaler, South Fayette, Springdale, and Stowe. Population (1970), 472,074.

DOUG WALGREN, Democrat, of Pittsburgh, Pa., born in Rochester, N.Y., December 28, 1940; graduated, Mount Lebanon High School, 1958; B.A., Dartmouth College, 1963; LL.B., Stanford Law School, 1966; admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania and California; staff attorney, Neighborhood Legal Services, 1967-68; private practice, 1969-72; corporate counsel, 1973-75; married to Carmala Vincent, of Canonsburg, Pa.; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc: 2117 Fed Ofc Bldg, 1000 Liberty Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(Glen Miller) (412) 391-4016

Rep. Don Bailey (D-PA-21), 116 CHOB (202, 225-5631)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Program
Senate Committee on Finance

See Chapter 6.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY: Boroughs of Oakmont, Plum, and Verona; township of Penn Hills. Population (1970), 473,040.

DON BAILEY, Democrat, of Greensburg, Pa.; born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21, 1945, son of Glenn and Anna Bailey; educated in the public schools of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties; B.A., political science, University of Michigan, 1967; J.D., Duquesne University School of Law, 1976; while at Michigan, played in the 1965 Rose Bowl game, Michigan versus Oregon; All-Big-Ten team, North-South All-Star game, 1966; served in U.S. Army, 1967-70, an officer and company commander with the 82d Airborne Division/101st Airborne Division, including 15 months active duty in Vietnam; awarded the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars with V for Valor, Army Commendation Medal with V for Valor, Air Medal, Bronze Star (meritorious achievement), and Army Commendation Medal; admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1976 and commenced practice in Greensburg, Pa., and before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; member of many fraternal, social, and political societies; occupational and professional background includes: Democratic State Committee, registration chairman, western regional coordinator; paralegal work; other past occupations—laborer, steel and construction industry; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 206 N Main St, Greensburg, PA 15601 (412) 837-6420

Rep. Austin J. Murphy (R-PA-22), 204 CHOB (202, 225-4665)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

See Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5.

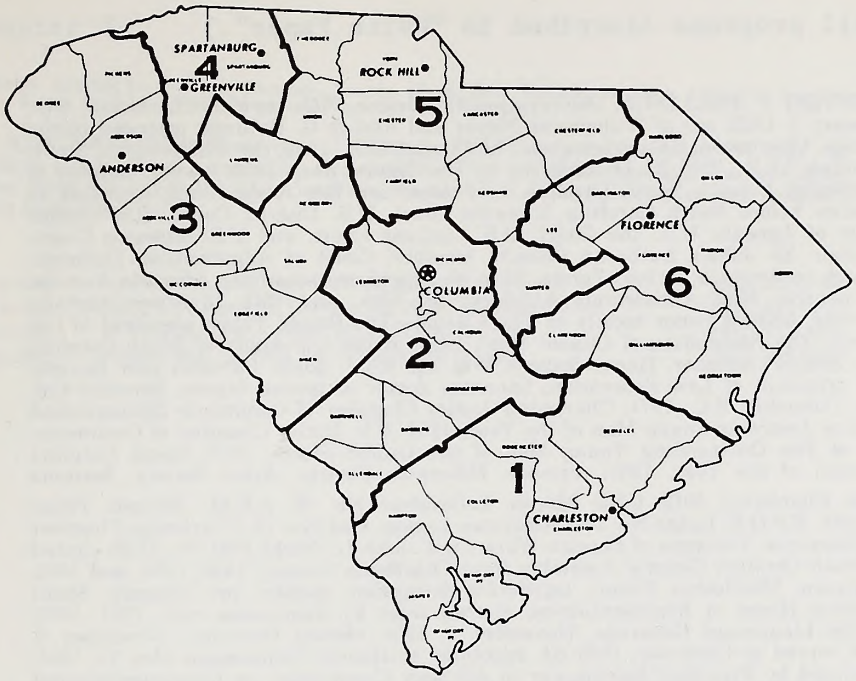
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Fayette, Greene, and Washington. ALLEGHENY COUNTY: Boroughs of Coraopolis, McDonald and Oakdale; townships of Crescent, Findlay, Moon, North Fayette, Robinson, and Upper St. Clair. Population (1970), 469,778.

AUSTIN J. MURPHY, Democrat, of Charleroi, Pa.; born in North Charleroi, June 17, 1927; graduated, Charleroi High School, 1944; B.A., Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, 1949; LL.B., University of Pittsburgh, 1952; J.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1972; served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1944-46; Marine Corps Reserve, 1948-50; admitted to the bar in 1953 and commenced practice in Washington, Pa.; attorney, admitted before all Federal and State courts; held offices of borough auditor, councilman, solicitor, and school board member; Democratic committeeman and assistant district attorney, Washington County, 1956-57; member: University of Pittsburgh Law Review staff; chairman, Pennsylvania Local Government Commission; executive board member, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs; served in Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1959-71; State senate, 1971-77; elected to the 95th Congress, November 2, 1976; reelected to the 96th and 97th Congresses.

Dist Ofc:	308 Fallowfield Ave, Charleroi, PA 15022 (Andy Juracko)	(412) 489-4217
Dist Ofc:	70 E Wheeling St, Washington, PA 15301 (Debbie Aiken)	(412) 288-2777
Dist Ofc:	926 Broadhead Rd, Coraopolis, PA 15108 (Barbara Mitchell)	(412) 264-3330
Dist Ofc:	365 McClellantown Rd, Uniontown, PA 15401 (Jacqueline Joseph)	(412) 438-1490

SOUTH CAROLINA

(6 districts)



SOUTH CAROLINA

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC), 115 RSOB (202, 224-6121)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, Democrat, of Charleston, S.C.; born in Charleston, S.C., January 1, 1922; son of Wilhelmine Meyer and Adolph G. Hollings; attended public schools, Charleston, S.C.; graduated, The Citadel, B.A., 1942; the University of South Carolina, LL.B., 1947; LL.D. conferred by The Citadel, June 1959; lawyer; member of Charleston County, South Carolina, and American Bar Associations; admitted to practice before South Carolina Supreme Court, U.S. District Court, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, U.S. Tax Court, U.S. Customs Court, and U.S. Supreme Court; member, St. John's Lutheran Church; member, Court of Adjudication, Lutheran Church in America; Armed Forces, 1942-45, served overseas from Africa to Austria, 33 months; 353d Antiaircraft Artillery; 3d, 36th, and 45th Divisions, captain; member, highest honor society at The Citadel—The Round Table; president of the alumni (the Association of Citadel Men), 1954; at the University of South Carolina Law School—member, Honor Society, Wig and Robe, South Carolina Law Review, and president of Law Federation; honorary doctor of letters degree, Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., 1971; Charleston Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award as Young Man of the Year, 1953; U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, one of Ten Outstanding Young Men of the United States, 1954; South Carolina Veteran of the Year, 1957; member, Hibernian Society, Arion Society, Sertoma Club; Charleston Rifle Club; Mason, LeCandeur No. 36, A.F.M.; Shriner, Omar Temple; B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 242; American Legion, Post No. 10; Charleston Chamber of Commerce; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Capt. John L. Weeks Post No. 3142; elected to South Carolina General Assembly from Charleston County, 1948, 1950, and 1952; chairman, Charleston County legislative delegation; speaker pro tempore, South Carolina House of Representatives; elected twice by unanimous vote, 1951, 1953; elected Lieutenant Governor, November 2, 1954; elected Governor, November 4, 1958; served as Governor, 1959-63; appointed to Hoover Commission May 15, 1955; appointed by President Eisenhower to Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, December 1959; reappointed by President Kennedy February 1962; chairman, Regional Advisory Council on Nuclear Energy; instituted technical training program in South Carolina, Nuclear Space Commission, and Commission on Higher Education; married to the former Rita Louise Liddy of Charleston, S.C.; four children: Michael Milhous, October 1, 1950; Helen Hayne, June 24, 1952; Patricia Salley, February 8, 1957; and Ernest Frederick Hollings III, March 8, 1959; author of "The Case Against Hunger—A Demand for a National Policy," 1970; elected November 8, 1966, to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Olin D. Johnston; elected to full 6-year term November 5, 1968; reelected 1974 and 1980.

Dist Ofc:	1835 Assembly St, Rm 1551, Columbia, SC 29201 (B. B. Meng)	(802) 765-5731
Dist Ofc:	103 Fed Bldg, Spartanburg, SC 29301 (Lynn Berry)	(802) 585-3702
Dist Ofc:	242 Fed Bldg, Greenville, SC 29603 (Trip King)	(803) 233-5366
Dist Ofc:	112 Custom House, 200 E Bay St, Charleston, SC 29401 (Joe Maupin)	(803) 724-4525
Dist Ofc:	233 Fed Bldg, Florence, SC 29503	(803) 662-8135

Rep. Kenneth Holland (D-SC-5), 2431 RHOB (202, 225-5501)

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

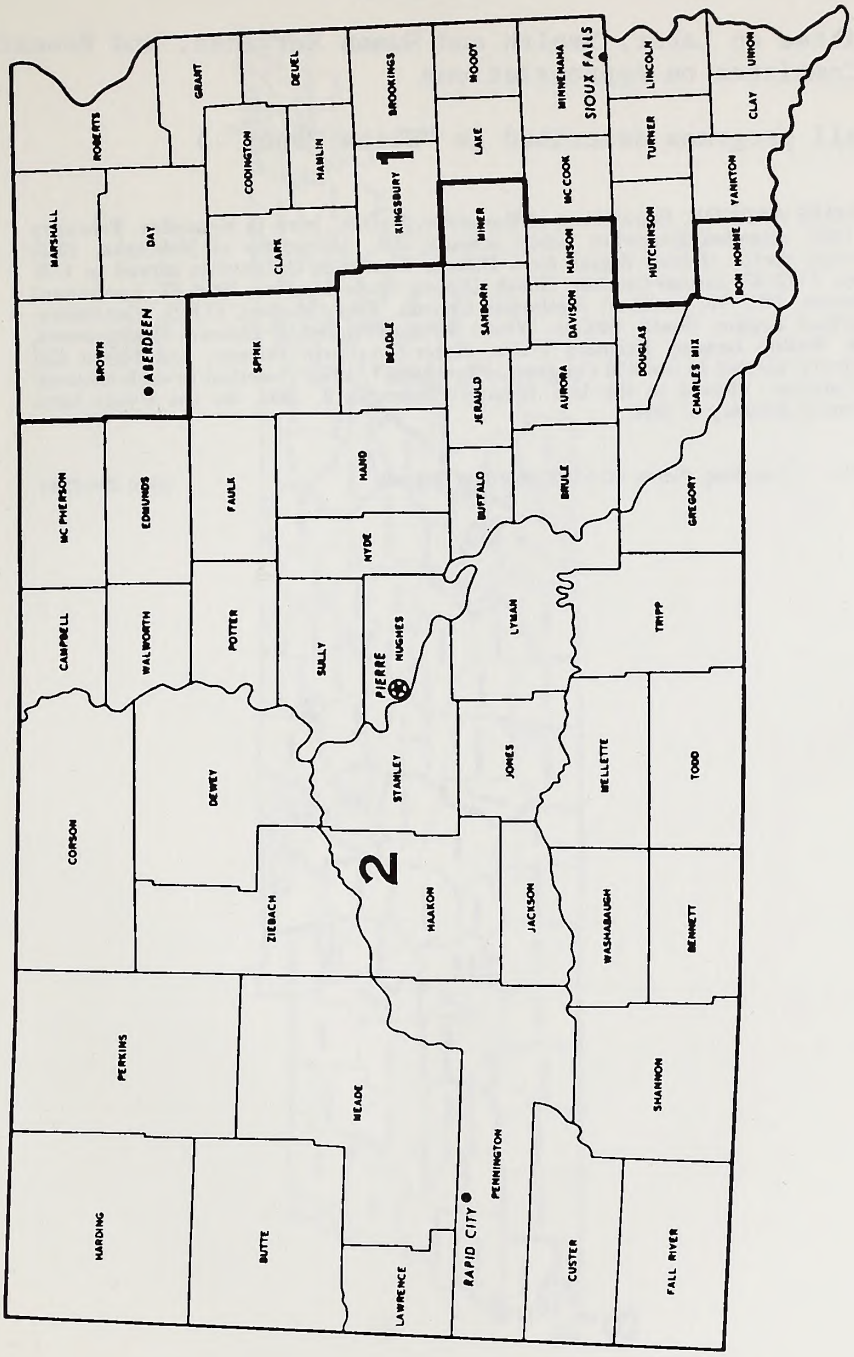
FIFTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Sumter, Union, and York (10 counties). Population (1970), 441,907.

KEN HOLLAND, Democrat, of Gaffney, S.C.; married November 24, 1976, to Diane L. Martin of Loris, S.C.; three children by previous marriage: Lamar, Amy, and Beth; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	PO Box 272, CSS, Rock Hill, SC 29730 (Jim Arnold)	(803) 327-1114
Dist Ofc:	210 N Limestone St, Gaffney, SC 29340 (Charley Smith)	(803) 487-4231
Dist Ofc:	17 E Calhoun St, Sumter, SC 29150 (B. J. Lane)	(803) 773-3362
Dist Ofc:	PO Box 964, Laurens, SC 29360 (Chris Oakley)	(803) 984-5323

SOUTH DAKOTA

(2 districts)



SOUTH DAKOTA

Sen. James Abdnor (R-SD), 4327 DSOB (202, 224-2321)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

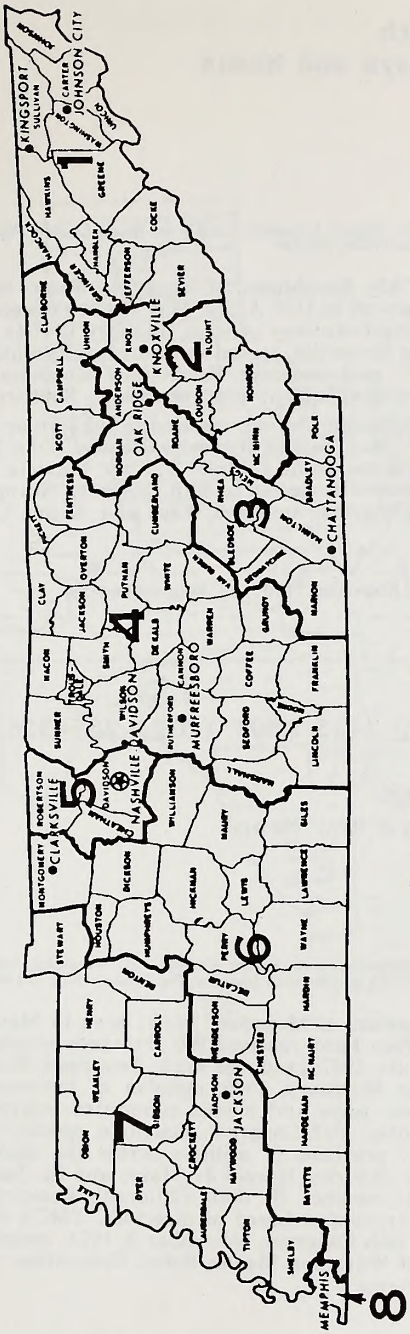
(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

JAMES ABDNOR, Republican, of Kennebec, S. Dak.; born in Kennebec, February 13, 1923; attended Kennebec public schools; B.S., University of Nebraska, 1945; honorary doctor of laws degree from Dakota Wesleyan University; served in U.S. Army, 1942-43; farmer-rancher; South Dakota State senator, 1956-67; Lieutenant Governor, 1968-70; member: Methodist Church, Elks, Masons, O.E.S., Consistory, American Legion, South Dakota Wheat Producers, South Dakota Stockgrowers, Isaak Walton League, Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau, and Sigma Chi fraternity; elected to the 93d Congress, November 7, 1972; reelected to each succeeding Congress; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 4, 1980, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1981.

Dist Ofc: Fed Bldg, Pierre, SD 57501 (Barbara Driscoll) (605) 224-2891

TENNESSEE

(8 districts)



Rep. John J. Duncan (R-TN-2), 2458 RHOB (202, 225-5435)

Subcommittee on Health
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Knox, Loudon, McMinn, Monroe, Scott, and Union (9 counties). Population (1970), 492,539.

JOHN JAMES DUNCAN, Republican, of Knoxville, Tenn.; born in Scott County, Tenn., March 24, 1919; served in U.S. Army, May 1942 to December 1945; practicing attorney; served as assistant attorney general, January 1947 to January 1956; head, legal department, City of Knoxville, served in that capacity until elected to the 89th Congress, November 1964; past president, Knoxville Professional Baseball Club; past State commander, American Legion; past president, Southern Baseball League; elder, Eastminster Presbyterian Church; married to the former Lois Swisher of Iowa City, Iowa; four children: Mrs. Patrick (Beverly) Gleason, John Jr., Joe, Mrs. Morton (Rebecca Jane) Massey; seven grandchildren: Tiffany, Patricia, Joe, Tara, Whitney, Courtney, and John Duncan III; elected to 89th Congress, November 3, 1964; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member: Ways and Means Committee and Joint Committee on Taxation.

Dist Ofc: 318 PO Bldg, Knoxville, TN 37902 (Mildred McRae) (615) 546-5686

Rep. Harold Ford (D-TN-8), 2445 RHOB (202, 225-3265)

Subcommittee on Health
House Committe on Ways and Means

See Chapter 7.

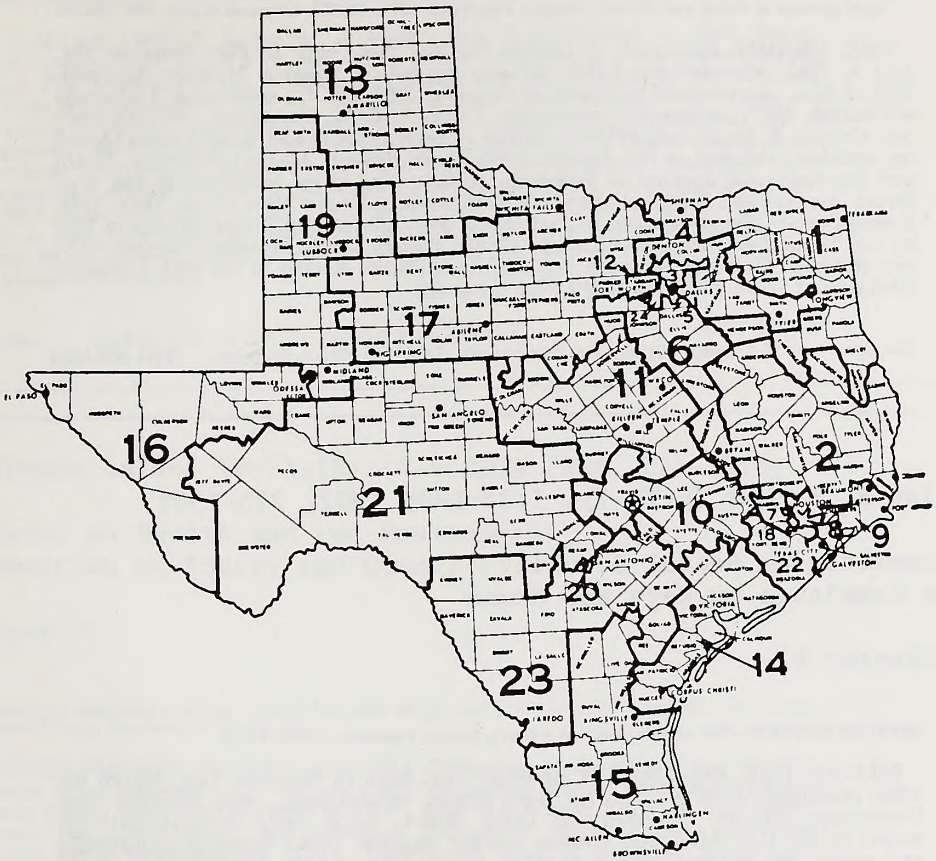
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—CITY OF MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY: All remaining voting wards, precincts, and districts not included in the Sixth and Seventh Districts. Population (1970), 513,004.

HAROLD FORD, Democrat, of Memphis, Tenn.; born in Memphis, May 20, 1945; son of Newton W. and Vera Ford; received B.S., business administration, Tennessee State University, Nashville, 1967; graduate work, Tennessee State University, Nashville, 1968; John Gupton Mortuary, 1969; member of Tennessee House of Representatives: 87th Congress, ways and means committee; majority whip for house secretary of rules committee, 88th Congress; chairman, special legislative committee to investigate rates and practices of utilities across the State; married Dorothy Bowles Ford, 1969; three children: Harold Jr., Jake, and Sir Isaac; Baptist, member of Olivet Baptist Church; member, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital National Advisory Board and metropolitan board of directors, YMCA of Memphis; trustee, Rust College; elected to 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member of Ways and Means, Select Committee on Aging, and Select Committee on Assassinations.

Dist Ofc: 369 Fed Bldg, Memphis, TN 38103 (Jan Johnson) (901) 521-4131

TEXAS

(24 districts)



Rep. William Philip Gramm (D-TX-6), 1721 LHOB (202, 225-2002)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Brazos, Ellis, Hill, Johnson, Limestone, Navarro, and Robertson. The southernmost portions of Dallas and Tarrant Counties. Population (1970), 466,285; estimated to July 1980, 634,182.

PHIL GRAMM, Democrat, of College Station, Tex.; born in Fort Benning, Ga., July 8, 1942; attended the public schools; graduated, Georgia Military Academy, 1961; B.B.A., economics, University of Georgia, 1964; Ph. D., economics, University of Georgia, 1967; professor of economics, Texas A. & M. University, 1967-78; partner, Gramm & Associates, 1971-78; author of several books and monographs, including articles published in the American Economic Review, Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, and Journal of Economic History, and guest editorials in the Wall Street Journal and National Observer; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1976, Brazos County, Texas Jaycees; named one of five Outstanding Young Texans of 1977 by the Texas Jaycees; married to the former Wendy Lee of Waialua, Hawaii, 1970; two children: Marshall Kenneth and Jefferson Philip; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 115 E Camp Wisdom Rd, Duncanville, TX 75116 (Chloe Springer) (214) 299-5680

Rep. William R. Archer (R-TX-7), 1135 LHOB (202, 225-2571)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The western one-third of Harris County. Population (1970), 466,335.

BILL ARCHER, Republican, of Houston, Tex.; born in Houston, Tex., March 22, 1928; graduated from St. Thomas High School, salutatorian, 1945; attended Rice University, 1945-46; University of Texas, B.B.A., LL.B. (with honors), 1946-51; served in the U.S. Air Force, Korean conflict; captain, USAF Reserve; councilman and mayor pro tempore, city of Hunters Creek Village, 1955-62; elected to Texas House of Representatives, 1966; reelected, 1968; attorney and businessman; president, Uncle Johnny Mills, Inc., 1953-61; member of Saint Anne's Catholic Church; member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity; chosen Houston S.A.E. Man of the Year; St. Thomas High School Alumnus Award; Houston B'nai B'rith "Man of the Year" Award; member, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity; life member, Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo; N.F.I.B. "Guardian of Small Business" Award; N.A.B. "Watchdog of the Treasury" Award; National Alliance of Senior Citizens "Golden Age Hall of Fame" Award; president, Texas State Society of Washington, D.C., 1974-75; Spring Branch-Memorial Chamber of Commerce "Most Representative Citizen" Award; Brotherhood Award, National Conference of Christians and Jews; married; five children; elected to 92d Congress, November 3, 1970; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member, Committee on Ways and Means: ranking Republican, Subcommittee on Social Security; member, Subcommittee on Trade, official Congressional Trade Adviser; member, White House Commission on Regulatory Reform, 1975-76; chairman, Republican Study Committee Task Force on Regulatory Reform, 1975-76.

Dist Ofc: Rm 7501 Fed Bldg, 515 Rusk, Houston, TX 77002 (Joe Nolan) (713) 226-4941

Rep. J. J. Pickle (D-TX-10), 242 CHOB (202, 225-4865)

Subcommittee on Social Security
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

TENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Austin, Bastrop, Blanco, Burleson, Caldwell (part), Colorado (part), Fayette, Gonzales (part), Hays, Lavaca (part), Lee, Travis, Waller (part), Washington, and Williamson (part). Population (1970), 466,313.

J. J. (JAKE) PICKLE, Democrat, of Austin, Tex.; born October 11, 1913, Roscoe, Nolan County, Tex., son of J. B. and Mary Pickle; educated in public schools of Big Spring, Tex.; graduate of the University of Texas, B.A. degree; area director, National Youth Administration, 1938-41, resigning to enter Navy during W.W. II, serving 3½ years in Pacific; after discharge from Navy entered radio business as one of coorganizers of Radio Station KVET, Austin, Tex.; later entered public relations and advertising business; director of Texas State Democratic Executive Committee 1957-60; appointed member Texas Employment Commission in 1961, resigning September 27, 1963, to be candidate for the Congress; elected in special election December 17, 1963, to the 88th Congress; reelected to each succeeding Congress; married the former Beryl Bolton McCarroll; three children: Mrs. James Norris, Dick McCarroll, and Graham McCarroll.

Dist Ofc: 763 Fed Bldg, Austin, TX 78701 (Sandy Dochen) (512) 397-5921

Rep. George Thomas Leland (D-TX-18), 419 CHOB (202, 225-3816)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—HARRIS COUNTY: That part not included in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth or Twenty-second District. Population (1970), 466,520.

GEORGE THOMAS (MICKEY) LELAND, Democrat, of Houston, Tex.; born in Lubbock, Tex., November 27, 1944; attended the public schools; graduated, Phyllis Wheatly Senior High School, Houston, Tex., 1963; B.S., Texas Southern University, Houston, Tex., 1970; senior vice president, King State Bank; director, Hermann Hospital; State representative, Texas District 88, 1972-79; delegate, Democratic National Convention in Miami; 63d legislative session; labor committee and human resources committee; member, legislative council board; vice chairman, joint committee on prison reform; 1974 Texas Constitutional Convention; member, rights and sufferages committee; member, interim legislative council study committee; interim committee on occupational health and safety and law enforcement education and standards; served on house appropriations committee; committee on health and welfare; legislative budget board; elected to 1976 Democratic National Committee; member: Menil Foundation; Hope Development, Inc.; Black Arts Center; Energy Conservation Society; Community Advisory Committee; E. O. Smith Junior High; Educational Advancement for Mexican Americans; Houston Council on Human Relations; Policy Advisory Committee; Senior Citizens, Inc.; Texas Association of Developing Colleges, UNCF; Greater Northside Task Force; Black Communicators Association; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc: 4101 San Jacinto, Suite 101, Houston, TX 77004 (Keith Wade) (713) 527-9692

Rep. Kent Hance (D-TX-19), 1039 LHOB (202, 225-4005)

Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation
House Committee on Ways and Means

See Chapter 6.

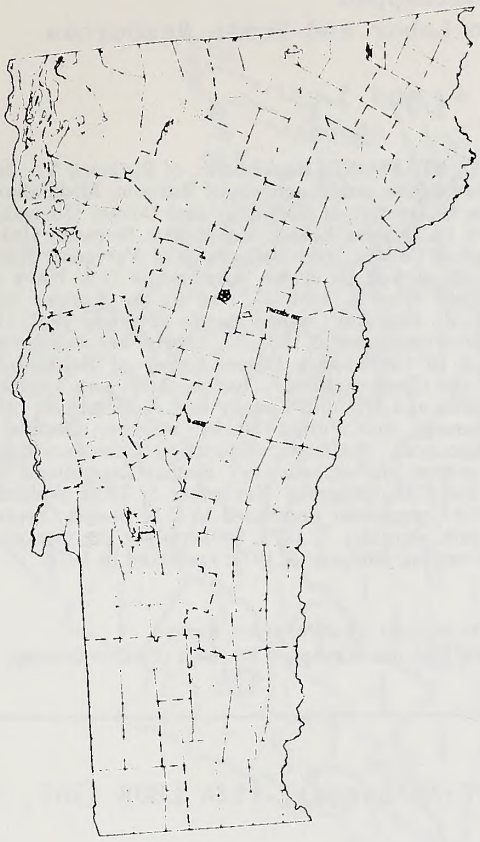
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Andrews, Bailey, Castro, Cochran, Deaf Smith, Gaines, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Martin, Midland, Parmer, Terry, and Yoakum. DAWSON COUNTY: That part not included in the Seventeenth District. ECTOR COUNTY: That part included in census tracts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21, 24, and 25. Population (1970), 466,649.

KENT R. HANCE, Democrat, of Lubbock, Tex.; born in Dimmitt, Tex., November 14, 1942; attended the public schools; graduated from Dimmitt High School, 1961; B.B.A., Texas Tech University, 1965; LL.B., University of Texas School of Law, 1968; admitted to the Texas Bar in 1968 and commenced practice in Lubbock, Tex.; lawyer; professor, Texas Tech University, 1968-73; member, Texas Senate, 1974-79; served on the board of regents, West Texas State University, 1972-74; one of the original incorporators of the Texas Boys' Ranch at Lubbock; member: Texas and American Bar Associations; Southwest Rotary Club; Lubbock Lions; First Baptist Church; Chamber of Commerce; Texas Tech Century Club; Water, Inc.; married to the former Carol Hays of Dimmitt, 1964; two children: Ron and Susan; elected to the 96th Congress, November 7, 1978; reelected to the 97th Congress.

Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Lubbock, TX 79401 (Vicky Nixon)	(806) 763-1611
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, Midland, TX 79701	(915) 683-5407

VERMONT

(1 at large)



Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R-VT), 5219 DSOB (202, 224-5141)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

See Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5.

ROBERT THEODORE STAFFORD, Republican, of Rutland, Vt.; born in Rutland, August 8, 1913; educated in the public schools of Rutland; Middlebury (Vt.) College, B.S. degree in 1935; the University of Michigan; and Boston University Law School, LL.B. in 1938; honorary LL.D. from Boston University, Norwich University, Middlebury College, St. Michaels College, and University of Vermont; Rutland City prosecuting attorney 1938-42; served on active duty in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant commander during World War II, 1942-46, and in the Korean conflict, 1951-53; captain, U.S.N.R. (retired); Rutland County state's attorney 1947-51; deputy attorney general 1953-55; attorney general 1955-57; Lieutenant Governor 1957-59; Governor 1959-61; married to the former Helen Kelley of Bellows Falls, Vt.; four daughters; member of the Congregational Church, American Legion, V.F.W., Elks, Masons, and the Vermont and Rutland County Bar Associations; chairman, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works; member, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, chairman, Education Subcommittee; and member Veterans' Affairs Committee; elected secretary, Senate Republican Conference, January 1975; elected to the 87th Congress, November 8, 1960; reelected to the 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, and 92d Congresses; appointed to U.S. Senate, September 16, 1971; elected by special election, January 7, 1972, to complete the unexpired term of the late Winston L. Prouty ending January 3, 1977; reelected in 1976.

Dist Ofc:	27 S Main St, Rutland, VT 05701 (Earle Bishop)	(802) 775-5446
Dist Ofc:	Fed Bldg, PO Box 426, Burlington, VT 05402 (Carolyn Crowley)	(802) 951-6707

Rep. James Jeffords (R-VT-At Large), 1524 LHOB (202, 225-4115)

Subcommittee on Select Education
House Committee on Education and Labor

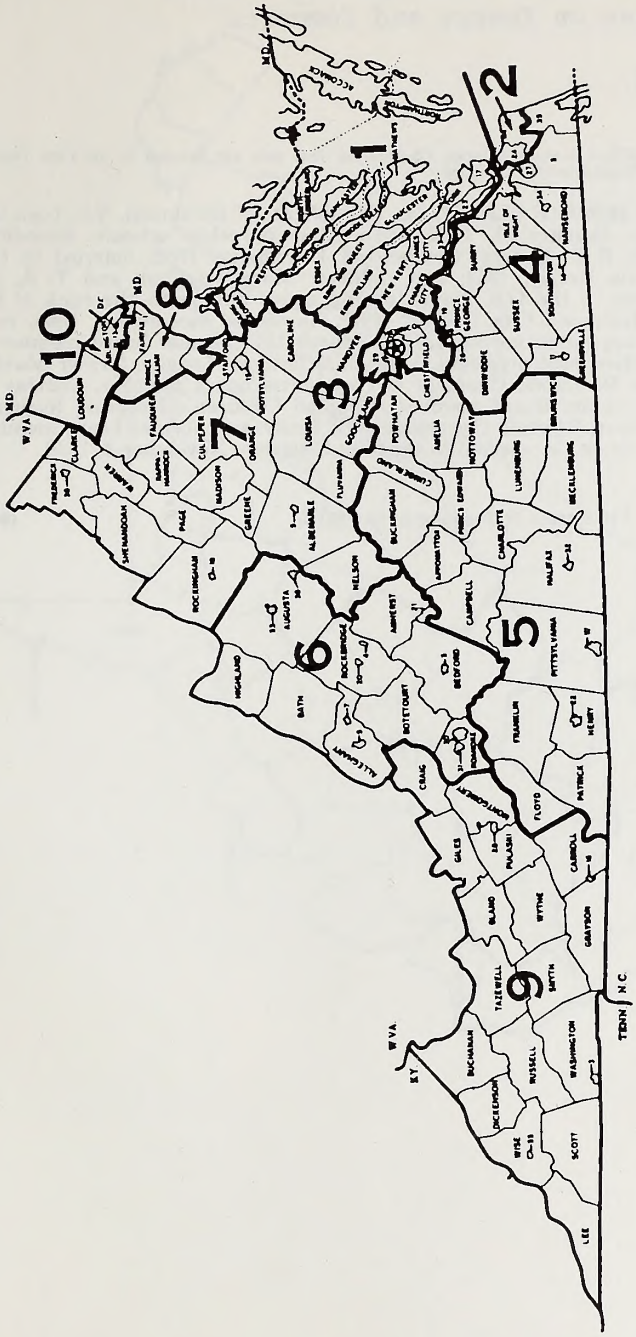
See Chapter 2, 3, 4, and 5.

JAMES M. JEFFORDS, Republican, of Rutland, Vt.; born in Rutland, Vt., May 11, 1934; attended public schools in Rutland; received B.S.I.A. degree from Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1956; graduate work, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., 1962, LL.B.; served in the U.S. Navy as lieutenant (jg.); commander, captain, U.S. Naval Reserve; admitted to the bar, 1962, and began practice in Rutland; State senator, 1967-68; attorney general, State of Vermont, 1969-73; national director of American Judicature Society; director, Vermont Epilepsy Foundation; cochairman, Environmental Study Conference; congressional advisor to Law of the SEA Negotiations; coordinator, Congressional Solar Coalition; Republican Task Force on Energy; advisory member, National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics; two children: Leonard and Laura; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Dist Ofc:	PO Box 676, Montpelier, VT 05602 (Bernice Murray)	(802) 223-5273
Dist Ofc:	177 S Winooski Ave, Burlington, VT 05470 (Kathleen McGreevey)	(802) 951-6732

VIRGINIA

(10 districts)



Rep. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R-VA-3), 214 CHOB (202, 225-2815)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

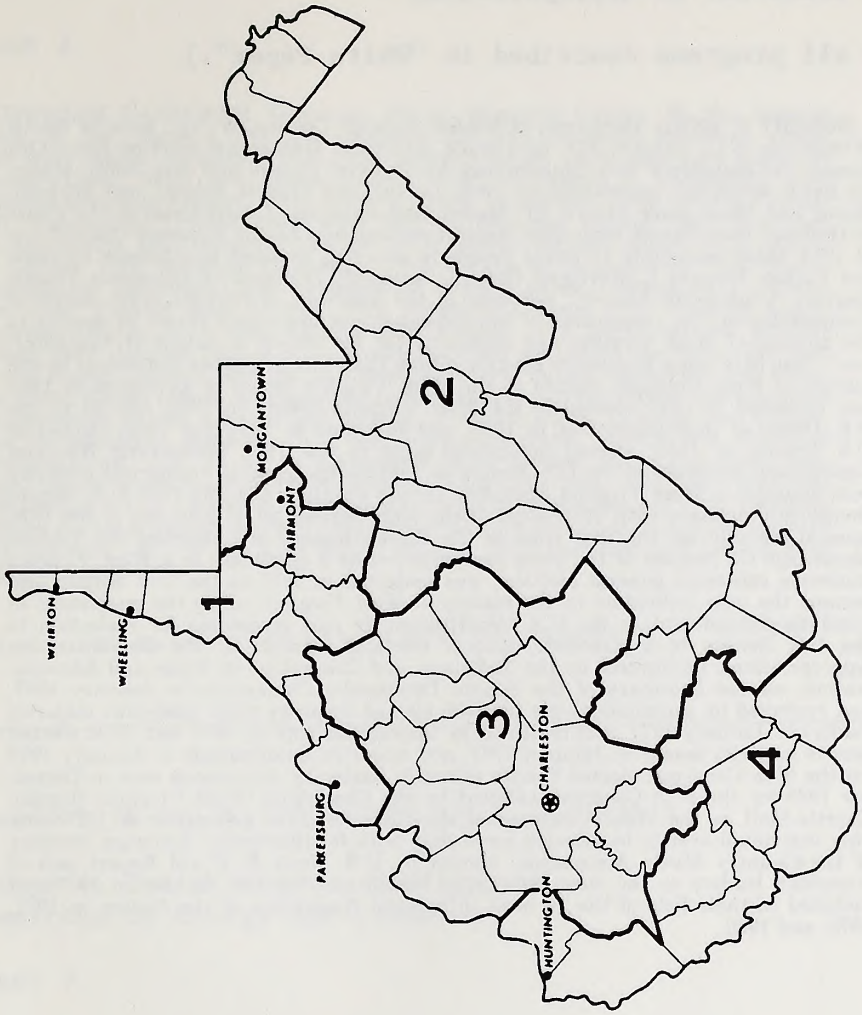
THIRD DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Henrico, Chesterfield (that part not included in the Fifth District). CITY OF RICHMOND. Population (1970), 465,289.

THOMAS JEROME BLILEY, JR., Republican, of Richmond, Va.; born in Chesterfield County, January 28, 1932; educated in parochial schools, Benedictine High School, 1948; B.A., history, Georgetown University, 1952; married to the former Mary Virginia Kelley, 1957; two children: Mary Vaughan and T. J. (Jerry) III; served 3 years in the U.S. Navy, leaving active duty with the rank of lieutenant; elected to Richmond City Council, 1968; appointed vice-mayor, 1968; reelected to council and appointed mayor, 1970 to March 1977; former board member, National League of Cities; past president, Virginia Municipal League; former board member, Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce; board member, Central Richmond Association; former board member, Crippled Children's Hospital; former member, board of visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University; former board member, Southern Bank & Trust Co.; elected to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980.

Dist Ofc: 510 E Main St, Richmond, VA 23219 (804) 771-2809

WEST VIRGINIA

(4 districts)



WEST VIRGINIA

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-WV), 133 RSOB (202, 224-3954)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

ROBERT C. BYRD, Democrat; of Sophia, Raleigh County, W. Va.; born in North Wilkesboro, N.C.; Baptist; J.D., cum laude, American University; married Erma Ora James; two daughters: Mrs. Mohammad (Mona Byrd) Fatemi and Mrs. John (Marjorie Byrd) Moore; six grandchildren: Erik, Darius, and Fredrik Fatemi, and Michael, Mona, and Mary Anne Moore; 33° Mason, and awarded "Grand Cross of the Court of Honour" (the highest individual decoration bestowed by the Supreme Council—as of 1978, there were only 18 living members who had received this honor); received the Father Thomas L. Kerrigan General Assembly (Knights of Columbus Fourth Degree) "Citizenship Award"; recipient of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Medal of Commendation ("in recognition of his dedicated and illustrious career of service to the citizens of West Virginia and especially for his efforts in behalf of war veterans"); has held more legislative elective offices than has any other individual in the history of West Virginia; elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1946 and reelected in 1948; elected to the West Virginia Senate in 1950; elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1952, and reelected in 1954 and 1956; elected to U.S. Senate in 1958; elected delegate-at-large to the 1960 Democratic National Convention; reelected to the U.S. Senate in 1964 by the greatest numerical majority ever accorded a West Virginia candidate in any election; won the 1970 U.S. Senate Democratic primary with 89 percent of the vote; carried all 55 counties in the 1970 general election for the first time in the State's history and received the highest percentage (78 percent of the votes ever received by a candidate in a West Virginia statewide contested general election; was reelected in 1976 to the U.S. Senate and became the only individual in the history of West Virginia (since the enactment of the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution) to run unopposed for reelection to the U.S. Senate in a statewide general election; member of the Committee on Appropriations, Committee on the Judiciary, and Committee on Rules and Administration; elected Secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference in January 1967, and reelected by unanimous vote in 1969; elected majority whip (assistant majority leader) in January 1971, and reelected by unanimous vote in 1973 and 1975; elected Senate majority leader in January 1977, and reelected unanimously in January 1979 for the 96th Congress; elected Senate minority leader by unanimous vote in December 1980 for the 97th Congress; selected by the Charleston (West Virginia) Sunday Gazette-Mail as the West Virginian of the Year for 1974 and again in 1977—the only individual ever to be selected more than once for this honor; honorary member of the Country Music Association; chosen by U.S. News & World Report poll of American leaders as the most influential Member of the U.S. Senate in 1979 and included in their lists of the 10 most influential Americans in the Nation in 1977, 1978, and 1980.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-WV), 3203 DSOB (202, 224-6472)

Subcommittee on Handicapped
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

See Chapter 2.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Democrat, Elkins, Randolph County, W. Va.; born at Salem, W. Va., March 8, 1902, son of Ernest and Idell (Bingman) Randolph; graduated from Salem Academy, 1920, and Salem College, 1924; honorary doctorate degrees—Laws: Davis and Elkins College, 1939; University of Pittsburgh, 1965; Alderson-Broaddus College, 1966; West Virginia University, 1967; Milton College, 1967; Waynesburg College, 1967; West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1967; Oral Roberts University, 1972; Pikeville College, 1973; Morris Harvey College, 1973; Gallaudet College, 1976; Marshall University, 1978; College of Steubenville, 1978; letters: Southeastern University 1940; aeronautical science: Salem College, 1943; humanities: West Virginia State College, 1964; Wheeling College, 1976; humane letters: Maryville College, 1976; West Liberty State College, 1978; public service: Bethany College, 1970; married 1933 to Mary Katherine Babb (deceased); two sons: Jennings, Jr. and Frank; member, Seventh Day Baptist Church; former newspaper and magazine editor; former college professor and university dean; former airline executive and transportation officer; member and director of organizations, societies, and foundations for education, business, civic, and service programs; elected U.S. House of Representatives, 1932, served 14 consecutive years; elected delegate at large from West Virginia to Democratic National Conventions, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1964, 1968, and 1976; elected to U.S. Senate 1958 to complete the term ending January 1961; reelected 1960 for the term ending January 1967; reelected 1966 for the term ending January 1973; reelected 1972 for the term ending January 1979; reelected 1978 for the term ending January 1985.

Dist Ofc: 328-329 Fed Bldg, 300 3rd St, Elkins, WV 26421 (Rose Martin) (304) 636-5100

Rep. Cleve Benedict (R-WV-2), 1229 LHOB (202, 225-4331)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Barbour, Berkeley, Fayette, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster (22 counties). Population (1970), 436,140.

CLEVELAND KEITH BENEDICT, Republican, of Lewisburg, W. Va.; born in Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1935; graduated, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., 1953; A.B., Princeton University, 1957; graduate, Graham School for Cattlemen, Kansas, 1952; dairy farmer; chairman, West Virginia Board of Probation and Parole, 1974-75; commissioner, finance and administration, State of West Virginia, 1975-77; past chairman, Republican State executive committee; member: West Virginia Farm Bureau; Greenbrier County Dairy Herd Improvement Association; West Virginia Holstein-Friesian Association; Izaak Walton League of America; Maxwelton Ruritan Club; Rotary; director, West Virginia State Fair, 1972-79; director, First National Bank of Alderson, 1969-81; former member, executive board, Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia; married to the former Ann Arthur, 1957; three children; Cooper, Ruth, and Pinckney; elected to the 97th Congress, November 4, 1980.

Dist Ofc: PO Box 884, Martinsburg, WV 25401 (Ken Cushwa) (304) 263-6679
Dist Ofc: 201 Prairie Ave, Rm 209, Morgantown, WV 26505 (Twila Metheny) (304) 292-3005
Dist Ofc: 116 N Court St, Lewisburg, WV 24901 (Jim Wills) (304) 645-6028

WEST VIRGINIA

(4 districts)

WEST VIRGINIA

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-WV), 133 RSOB (202, 224-3954)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

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Dist Ofc: 328-329 Fed Bldg, 300 3rd St, Elkins, WV 26421 (Rose Martin) (304) 636-5100

Rep. Cleve Benedict (R-WV-2), 1229 LHOB (202, 225-4331)

Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
House Committee on Energy and Commerce

See Chapter 7.

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Barbour, Berkeley, Fayette, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster (22 counties). Population (1970), 436,140.

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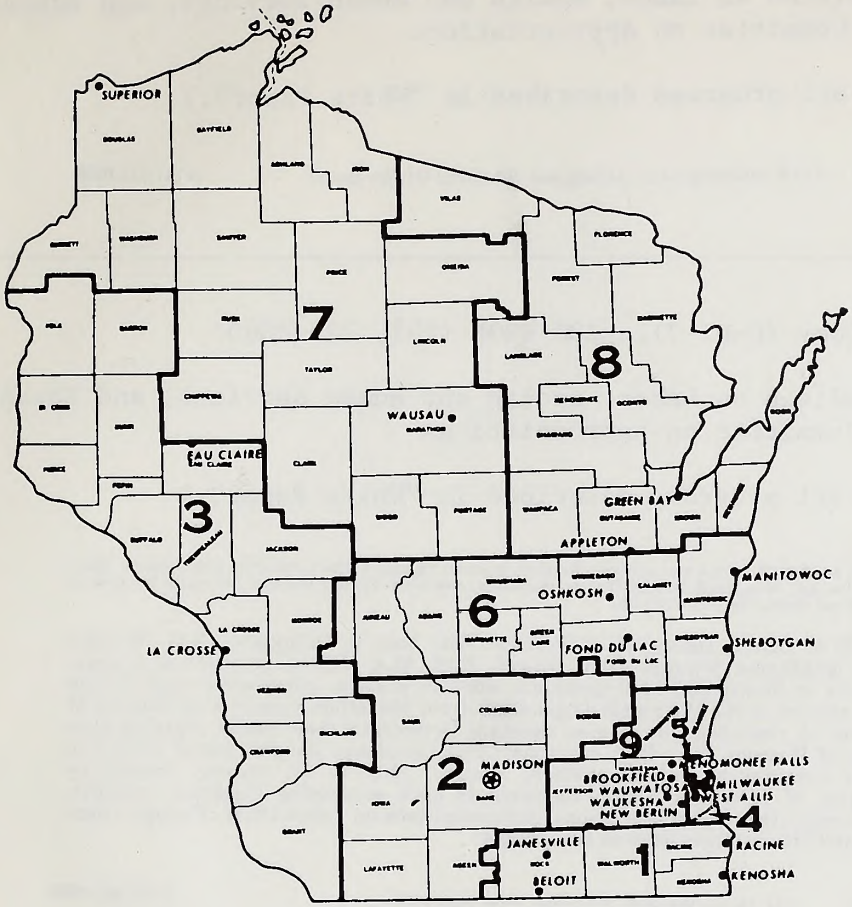
Dist Ofc: 201 Prairie Ave, Rm 209, Morgantown, WV 26505 (Twila Metheny) (304) 292-3005
Dist Ofc: 116 N Court St, Lewisburg, WV 24901 (Jim Wills) (304) 645-6028

WISCONSIN

(9 districts)



WISCONSIN

Sen. William Proxmire (D-WI), 5241 DSOB (202, 224-5653)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
Senate Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

Dist Ofc: 517 E Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (Helen Berry) (414) 272-0388

Rep. David Obey (D-WI-7), 2230 RHOB (202, 225-3365)

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education
House Committee on Appropriations

(Funds all programs described in "White Paper".)

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn, and Wood. ONEIDA COUNTY: All except the town of Enterprise. Population (1970), 491,030.

DAVID R. OBEY, Democrat, of Wausau, Wis.; born in Okmulgee, Okla., October 3, 1938; graduated Wausau High School, 1956; M.A. degree in political science, University of Wisconsin, 1960 (graduate work in Russian government and foreign policy); elected to the Wisconsin Legislature from Marathon County's 2d District at the age of 24; reelected three times; assistant Democratic floor leader; married Joan Lepinski of Wausau, Wis., 1962; two sons: Craig David and Douglas David; elected to the 91st Congress by special election, April 1, 1969, to fill vacancy created by resignation of Melvin R. Laird; reelected to each succeeding Congress; member: House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittees on Labor-HEW, Foreign Operations, and House Committee on the Budget.

Dist Ofc: 317 1st St, Wausau, WI 54401 (Win Spencer) (715) 842-5606

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